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(Seventeenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 19, 1976/Sravana 28, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

High Carbon Ferro-Chrome Plant

*122. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high carbon ferro-chrome plant shortly, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration for the setting up of a 50,000 tonne per year capacity high carbon ferro-chrome plant based on utilisation of the chromite ore fines in Orissa

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA May I know whether the report has been submitted by the Steel Authority of India about its techno-economic viability? Further will the project be taken up as a joint venture with the Government of Orissa, and if so, what will be its share?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHADRAJIT YADAV) MECON submitted its report and the main features of the report are that either the new plant may be located within the boundary of the existing ferro-chrome plant of IDCO at Jaipur Road which has a capacity of 10,000 tonnes or a new plant may be based on the pelletisation of the chrome ore fines, followed by smelting in submerged electric arc furnaces. The capacity of the plant will be, as has been stated, 50,000 tonnes, and the total capital cost of this plant is estimated as Rs 10 crores. This is based on the 1975 prices There may be some escalation If there is some escalation, then we go in for the escalation.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA I would like to know how many such plants are there in the country, what is their location, production and the cost thereof?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV There are not many such plants There are only two units which have been licensed. One is of M/s. Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa. I have already told you that it has a capacity of 10,000 tonnes The other one is of M/s Ferro Alloy Corporation, at Gauividi, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Mr Mishra has put a question and his question has not been answered. May I know from the hon Minister whether it has been worked out that it will be solely a Government of India Undertaking or whether it will be in the joint sector? If so, which is the firm which is coming for collaboration to set up this firm? Can we know from the hon. Minister by what time this high carbon factory in Orissa is going to be set up?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV At this stage, it will be difficult to indicate the time but the Planning Commission has included this project in the 5th Five Year Plan and Rs. 50

lakhs have also been provided for investigation of manganese and chromite deposits. It has been discussed with the Chief Minister of Orissa. The idea is that if the Orissa Government agrees, it can be a joint sector plant between the SAIL and the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa. But it will be in the public sector.

Ferro Vanadium and Nickel Projects in Orissa

*123. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ferro-vanadium project and the nickel project in Orissa have been commissioned by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal for setting up a ferro vanadium project in Orissa is under consideration of the Government of India.

Regarding a Nickel Project in Orissa, pilot plant trials for testing the ore for obtaining the basic parameters needed for detailed engineering for a commercial plant are being carried out. Based on the trial runs, the consultants have submitted proposals for revised estimates of cost and time schedule for completion of the tests. These proposals are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: We are told repeatedly on the Floor of the House that the proposals for setting up this project in Orissa have already been approved by the Planning Commission. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the specific difficulties which are being confronted by the Government for early commissioning of this project? In reply to the second part of my question, the hon. Minister has stated, "Based on the trials runs, the consultants have submitted proposals for revised estimates of cost and time scheduled for completion of the tests" regarding this Nickel Project. What are the proposals and revised estimates for this Nickel Project which has been delayed for a long time?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not aware of any assurance given on the Floor of the House about the ferro vanadium plant. This plant will be set up in Orissa. The proposals are under examination. This is a very specialised kind of plant, and the decision in principle has been taken that we should set up a ferro vanadium plant. There are two proposals. One is from M/s. Visweswarayya Steel Plant and the other is from Orissa. The pros and cons of both these proposals are being examined. SAIL has recomended to the Government that we should set up a plant and the money should be made available. The main difficulty today is that there are constraints on the resources. So far as the nickel plant is concerned, the pilot plant was set up to do initial testing, but it started facing certain difficulties. Now NMDC has sent a revised proposal. It needs certain balancing of the equipment and some more money has to be invested. When we will get the results from pilot plant testing, then a decision about the Nickel plant will be taken.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved of this project for the State of Orissa.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is his reaction regarding the news-item which appeared in some of the local dailies that due to non-availability of indigenous know-how, this ferro vanadium project is being shifted from Meyurbhanj in Orissa State to Mysore State. If it is not so, will the hon. Minister at least assure us that in view of the recommendation of the Orissa Government, this project will be set up at Meyurbhanj in Orissa State? The

Government of India might have another project in Mysore.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The question will have to be examined whether we can have really two plants or only one plant. As I said, the Planning Commission also desires that we should go in to the techno-economic viability of the plant. After the examinations are completed, only then a decision can be taken. At this stage I cannot give any assurance as to where it will be situated.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: He has not replied to my question as to whether the Planning Commission has approved this project for Orissa or not.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Both the proposals are being examined. The Planning Commission has not approved the project for any particular State.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would not like to join the issue with my dear friend, Mr. Arjun Sethi. I hope, the Ministry of Steel and Mines will take a very appropriate and expert decision. We are with it, we are Indians.

As we have been given to understand, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. would have normally favoured the location of the ferro vanadium project, from all logistical reasons, at Bhadravati in Mysore State. The Visvesvaraya Steel Mill is hopeful about taking up the ferro vanadium project where already an exercise of a very high order exists. However, it has not become an integrated part of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. If that is so, why is it that the Bhadravati iron and steel mill is not taken over by the SAIL and the expert decision which has been taken regarding ferro vanadium project is linked up with a managerial decision the whole of which rests with the hon. Minister?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The main consideration with the Government or the authority concerned is the techno-economic viability of the plant, the location and the resources available. All these questions are taken into consideration. As there are two proposals, the Research and Development Section of the SAIL has been asked to submit the report. They will go in depth and compare the advantages and disadvantages of both the proposals. Then, a decision will be taken, whatever will be in the interest of the country, as the hon. Member rightly said.

National Permit Scheme

*128. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of national permits given by the Delhi Transport Authority up to the end of June, 1976;

(b) whether some of the national permits have been given in violation of certain rules; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) 150.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of applications received for the national permits by the Delhi Transport Authority and whether the permits are issued on the basis of their serial order.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The number of applications received from all these categories is 877. Out of these as I have said, 150 have actually been issued, from out of the 183 selected from all these categories.

People suffering from Trachoma

*130. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of people suffering from Trachoma in the country;

(b) the total amount spent so far on the National Trachoma Control Programme and the extent of success achieved by it; and

(c) what other steps are being taken for prevention and cure of trachoma?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHQUE): (a) While no survey has been recently done, according to the studies done in 1959—63 by the ICMR the national prevalence figure for Trachoma infection was 33.55 per cent.

(b) Till the end of March, 1976 an amount of Rs. 273.22 lakhs has been spent and about 215.43 out of 296.63 million of population at risk of trachoma infection in the country have been brought under the coverage of the National Trachoma Control Programme.

(c) National Trachoma Control Programme will continue as an integral part of the National Plan of Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness since drawn up to provide comprehensive community eye health care services in the country.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Minister has, in part (b) of his answer, furnished the amount of money spent, which probably comes to just Re. 1 for every head of population affected by Trachoma. I think this is not sufficient. The Ministry of Health, in its Report for 1975-76, has said that Trachoma is a disease of ignorance, group discussion and mass meetings. In 1976-77 they wanted to bring in another programme for 51.38 million in 600 Blocks. There is contradiction between this and what has been stated by the Minister. I would like to say that the effects of blindness in India are as scurrilous as those of the disease called Smallpox or any one of such diseases. The Health Ministry, I understand, has been discussing with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance a bigger programme to be subsidised by the World Health Organisation or some other international health organisation. Blindness is not something which can be ignored. Trachoma is something which can be ignored only at the cost of every third Indian. So I would like to know what schemes or programmes have been taken up for imparting education on prevention of blindness and whether there is any massive scheme for preventing blindness and Trachoma in this country.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The Hon. Member has very rightly expressed concern about the disease Trachoma. Trachoma has been there all the time and, according to my information, about 296 million people run the risk of Trachoma infection, and this Trachoma alone accounts for 5 per cent of the total blindness in the country. So, this scheme which was started as a pilot project in 1956 was turned into a national programme in 1963; and now, in 1975, this programme has been integrated with the national blindness programme of the country. The name of that programme, as I have mentioned, is the 'National Plan of Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness'. If too much money has not been spent on the programme, it is only because of the reason that separate organisations were not set up but the general infrastructure available in the country for control of blindness has been utilised; so the scope for expenditure was only in respect of supply of medicines and imparting health education to the illiterate people. That is the reason why the expenditure has not been more. Its importance has lately been recognised throughout the country and, as the Hon. Member was pointing out, some international assistance is also coming. Things have improved very much. The situation that existed in 1963 and the situation that exists today are quite different, it is improving every day.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Minister has very cleverly avoided giving any specific details; he has only generated gas, and absorbing the gas which he has generated, I would like to say that the All India Medical Institute had a plan for massive control of blindness in the country, they were discussing with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that project in which 90 per cent of the aid was coming from abroad. I understand that the Commonwealth Blindness Association had an experiment in Madurai....

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the role is reversed. The hon. Member is giving information.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Commonwealth Blindness Association had an experiment in Madurai in preventive methods for trachoma, and it was found that carrot, gur, peanuts and gram, if given to children, can prevent blindness and trachoma. The World Health Organization, in a bulletin on eye health in South-East Asia has said that ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information. You can go and educate him.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: He is a very illustrious colleague of mine. I cannot educate him. The World Health Organization document says that this is not of a temporary nature; one of the most important causes of preventible blindness is trachoma, and local application of antibiotics, surgical repair of complications, health education and control of socio-economic, environmental and cultural factors can help in the detection of trachoma. Trachoma is not responsible only for five per cent blindness, trachoma leads to blinding complications and ocular infections. I want the Minister to be alive to this national disease.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am alive to this disease, Sir. Apart from WHO and Commonwealth Association, some other organizations are also engaged in this field: UNDP, SIDA, DANIDA, OXFAM, Catholic Guild, Lions International and Rotarian International. These organizations are there very much in the field. But the extent of help is not that heavy, as the hon. Member was suggesting. I may inform the House that the situation has improved: in 1963, the rejection in recruitment due to trachoma was 13 per cent, and in 1969 it came down to about six per cent, it is coming down. The situation is very much under control.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष जन ट्रेकोमा रोग के बहुत ज्यादा रोगी पिछड़े इलाकों में पाये जाते हैं, खासतौर से हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तर बिहार, तथा ऐसे बैकवर्ड क्षेत्रों में जहां आदिवासी रहते है— यह रोग बहुत विशाल रूप में फैला हुआ है, इस का एक मूल कारण यह है कि वहां पर प्रापर नरिशमेन्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है । क्या मंत्री महोदय, इन बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिये कोई कदम उठायेंगे तथा वर्ल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनिजेशन से भी कोई मदद दिलायेंगे ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It has something to do with the standard of living and the climate. Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Gujarat are the States which have a high intensity of the disease. The rural areas are being brought under the control programme. Health education is one of the most effective components of the Plan. With the dissemination of health education, this has been brought under control and is being brought under control.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में एक तरफ तो यह बतलाया कि अंधेपन के क्या कारण है, दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि इस का सर्वे नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन यह 5 परसेन्ट फैला हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे इस

इन्फर्मेशन पर किस आधार पर पहुंचे हैं, क्या वे ऐसा समझते है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से इस का सर्वे कराना बहुत ज़रूरी है तथा इस के लिये कोई ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: There is no need for forming an expert committee for this, but then these new research centres are looking into the problems. Even though there is no survey, we collect the information about the prevalence of the disease.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether trachoma is an infectious or a contagious disease. If not, and if it is because of mal-nutrition, what steps are Government taking to control or to eradicate this disease?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It has something to do with mal-nutrition. Under the nutrition programme, children in the schools are being fed for nutrition purposes.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिक्ल : क्या माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी रोहे तथा आंखों की अन्य बीमारियों के सम्बन्ध में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा द्वारा इस के इलाज की कोई योजना बनवा रहे हैं ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The health education that we are trying to disseminate helps it very much and that is something natural.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Ours is a very vast country of six hundred million people. How is the Minister going to have a survey and who is going to decide, whether the patient has trachoma or not? It is something which an ordinary man cannot find out. What is the method by which the Minister is going to get the correct information regarding prevalence of this disease?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Even without survey, we can get the figure, because we have got the infrastructure throughout the country in the form of primary health centres.

Report of Committee to review Decasualisation Schemes in Major Ports

*131. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee to review the decasualisation schemes and allied matters in the major ports;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get any time to go through the report and I did not know that the report of this review committee has been placed in the Parliament Library. Though this report came long back, in the meantime, the casual labourers in all the major ports—specially in Calcutta I have seen—are not getting the benefits which the other permanent employees are getting. If it is so, whether the Government can consider, pending the final consideration of this report by the Government, at least to extend the minimum benefits which are available to the other employees in the case of these casual labourers also?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I do not know which category of workers the hon. Member is referring to. But in so far as terms and conditions of employment and emoluments of dock workers at Calcutta are concerned, those are already governed by previous investigations carried out by a Committee and there is now a Committee functioning under the chairmanship of Justice Lokur which is also going to make further recommendations on the subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the percentage of the casual workers in relation to the total employees in Calcutta Port? As I presume from the Minister's reply that they are already getting all the facilities, may I know what are the facilities yet to be extended in the case of these casual workers? First my question is: what is the percentage?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: In fact this question does not arise from the Chatterjee Committee's report. But if you want to know the exact percentage of the casual labour, I would require notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a practice in the Calcutta Port from the late fifties that the manpower required for the port was never taken and it was done with a number of recruitments from the casual labour—that is the practice that has been followed from the late fifties till this day—as a result of which people who used to work in the Calcutta Port from the late fifties till now have always been treated as casual labour violating all normal rules and regulations of the Government and in some cases when they are supposed to complete the legal period in which they can be treated as permanent employees, the Port authorities used to drop them for five or ten days just before the scheduled date. I would like to know whether the Minister has found any such practice in the Calcutta port continuing and if so, what steps he is going to take to stop this practice?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I do not think this question really arises....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got the information or not? Whether the question does arise or not—that is for the Chair and not for the Minister to decide.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As far as the Dock Labour Board is concerned, there is a pool of labour registered with the Dock Labour Board. As far as port labour is concerned, there is a permanent strength of labour who are already working for the Port. The Port also has some casual labour for carrying out casual labour operations. The Port has not, therefore, adopted the kind of practice which the hon. Member was suggesting. The Port in fact has been employing casual labour for casual operations and when the casual operations are over, the casual labour goes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have understood the hon. Minister to say that no final decision has been taken on the Chatterjee Committee's recommendations which are under consideration.

May I know from him whether it is a fact that one of the conclusions this Committee came to was that there is a considerable amount of surplus labour in the Calcutta Docks and that various means should be explored as to how to reduce this surplus labour? If that is so and if the matter is still under consideration, I would like to know why the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has announced that 5000 workers have been found to be surplus and some compulsory retirement scheme is going to be introduced so that these 5000 people can be got rid of. I would like to know from him: if the whole report is still under consideration, will any such decision of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board be kept in abeyance until a final decision is reached about the proposed retrenchment of the 5000 people on the ground that they are surplus?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Chatterjee Committee suggested and recommended that the strength of labour required for carrying out the necessary operations in the docks should be assessed not only for Calcutta but for other ports also and that some scheme should be evolved for retirement of the surplus labour. As far as the Chatterjee Committee is concerned, that was the recommendation.

But to come to the Calcutta question, the Calcutta Dock Labour Board operates under a statutory decasualization scheme which has been in operation for several years. This statutory scheme provides for a periodic assessment of labour required in relation to the traffic at the port. Such a periodic assessment was not carried out for some years but now it has been carried out, and, it is in pursuance of that assessment that there is a proposal before the Calcutta Dock Labour Board that a surplus of about 5000 workers which has been found, be retired.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question is: since no assessment has been carried out for many years, I wanted to know, in view of the fact that this report is now pending, will they see to it that this sudden assessment, suddenly made, that some 5,000 labourers are surplus and should be retrenched, should be kept in abeyance till the whole report is finalised and the Government come to a final decision?

SHRI H M TRIVEDI: The two questions are not related. The Chatterjee Committee report and the assessment of labour required by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board under the statutory decasualization scheme—the two issues are not linked. The periodic assessment should perhaps have been carried out earlier but in fact has been carried out now. In that context the proposal has been placed before the Dock Labour Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the present enquiry or assessment not relate to Calcutta?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Sir, it does not relate particularly to Calcutta but it relates to other ports as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it relate to decasualisation or not?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: It does relate to decasualisation.

MR. SPEAKER: Calcutta is also included.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you say that these two reports are not interrelated?

SHRI H M. TRIVEDI: What I am trying to make a distinction in, is that the Chatterjee Report is to the effect that the strength of labour required at each of the ports for carrying out cargo operations should be assessed and surplus labour should be retired. My hon friend is referring to a particular proposal which is now under the consideration of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board. I am trying to say that this particular proposal arises from an assessment relating to Calcutta only under the statutory decasualisation scheme which has been in operation for long. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How is it, even before it has been finalised, it is going to be carried out?

MR. SPEAKER: The senior Minister is going to speak

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S DHILLON): This question after all is a matter of surplus labour whether it comes by statutory calculations or otherwise. My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta should know it is much better to remain prepared, if it is accepted that we have to disperse with surplus

labour. You know it very well and we have discussed it. When Chatterjee Committee's recommendations are accepted, we should be prepared to deal with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not before the acceptance.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: We have already a machinery, my colleague has already told, for assessing that. Suppose we have already assessed and we are ready with that, and it is accepted, there should be no loss of time in retiring.

Workers' Participation in Management

*134. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sample survey made in West Bengal has indicated that not even 10 per cent of Central Government-owned industries have workers in the management; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the participation of workers at the shop floor and plant level in accordance with the Scheme for Workers Participation in the Industry announced by the Government on 30th October, 1975. The Government is not aware of any sample survey made in West Bengal, with regard to the implementation of the above Scheme. Information with regard to the survey, if any, conducted by West Bengal Government is being ascertained. However, according to the information readily available in the Ministry of Labour, 30 units including 2 departmental undertakings in the Central Government Public Sector located in West Bengal have either implemented or initiated steps to implement the Scheme

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are asking this question after a year has lapsed since the emergency started. Even now the Government says that the implementation of the scheme of representation of workers in the management has in some cases been done and in certain other cases it is being done. In this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that at the time when the scheme of representation of workers in the management was put forward, there were some reservations expressed by the Central Trade Unions in regard to this scheme? Even then, I understand, that they have agreed that the Government can go ahead for a trial. Does the Government think that the time has come for reviewing the whole thing? Will the Minister kindly tell the House as to what extent it is a successful scheme and whether the Government has made its own efforts to study this?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The question refers to the West Bengal Government survey. As far as the survey is concerned I submitted that we were not aware of that and we were trying to find the information from the Government of West Bengal. With regard to the implementation of the scheme, in West Bengal itself more than thirty units have either implemented or are in the process of implementing the scheme. As I said, the scheme is a flexible one and it is to be adopted according to the circumstances and situation in each industry and each unit which employs more than 50 persons. Therefore, so far as the implementation of the scheme in West Bengal is concerned, it cannot be said that it is not up to the mark. Actually this is a most flexible scheme for ensuring workers' participation at industry level, at shop floor and plant level. This can be adopted depending upon the circumstances in each case and the situation in each case. There are certain units where even lesser people are working and they have also adopted the scheme. After obtaining the informa-

tion from the various State Governments we hope to review the whole scheme and we will see in what manner it can be further improved if any improvement is called for.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This lengthy answer shows that Government is not actually very clear about the impact of this scheme on industrial relations in our country. One year has passed since the scheme has come into force. Will the Government agree to undertake a total review of the scheme and will they discuss this with the Central Trade Union Organisations? Will Government indicate by what time this will be done?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I have said, it has got tremendous impact and the figures clearly indicate that production and productivity has increased in some of the public sector undertakings particularly and this has got its reflection in the mandays lost, etc. This scheme was announced on the 30th of October and it is not yet one year. We will naturally go in for a review when the time for the review comes. At that time we will consider whether certain trade union organisations could be consulted. This is certainly a scheme for the benefit of the working class and the working class would definitely have a role to play.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The Prime Minister's Twenty-point Economic Programme mentions about workers' participation in industry. Immediately after the proclamation of emergency certain recognised trade unions in West Bengal conferred with likeminded trade unions and announced that they did not like the movement of J. P. Narayan and anti-national activities and so on. In regard to management in various units like Farakka Barrage, Gresham and Craven and Jessops, the management is trying to disrupt the arrangement and they do not recognise the proposal. Have such complaints come to Government's notice? Will Government see to it that these schemes are implemented as announced by the Prime Minister in her 20-point programme? Will the Government review the entire matter so that there is a healthy development along these lines especially in regard to the Central Government units in West Bengal?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, in the very first or second meeting of the National Apex Body and also in the meetings of Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament, I have made it very clear that the trade union organisations, which do not support the emergency or which do not also support the 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister, will have no place in any one of the bodies which are recognised by Government.

Also I have made it very clear that they would not be given any place at all. As regards participation of the workers at the shop floor as well as plant levels, no outsider is allowed to become a member of the shop level committee. It is only those who are working in the plant itself who are allowed to do so.

Naturally, the management judges the situation and adopts the scheme in a manner that it is getting the fullest cooperation of the workers. If any suggestion is to be made by the hon. Member, he is most welcome to do so and I shall have the benefit of it.

श्री राम सिंह : आपने कहा कि उद्योग के प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी को ले कर उत्पादन बढ़ा है, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी है। जहां तक श्रमिकों का सवाल है उन्होंने उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया है और प्रोडक्टिविटी भी बढ़ी है, लेकिन इस भागीदारी योजना के अन्तर्गत जो प्रबन्धकों को करना चाहिए था जैसे वर्किंग कंडीशन्स को अच्छा बनाना और मैटीरियल आदि की सुविधा प्रदान करना वैसा न करने के कारण मजदूरों में इस योजना के प्रति मायूसी आ रही है, यह आपके ध्यान में आया है कि नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not aware of any such case where the hon. Member may have some doubt. But, he is welcome to point that out. The general impact of the workers' participation at the plant as well as shop floor levels exists in almost all the industries, especially, in the public sectors where the impact of productivity and production is considerable. In fact, 15 per cent or 17 per cent of economic growth that is taking place in the public sector is of a very considerable character. Therefore, if any incentive or something of that kind is wanting, certainly, I will look into it.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांण्डे : क्या मंत्री जी को सूचना है कि कुछ सैन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन को पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में जो भागीदार होना चाहिए वह किसी न किसी कारण से भागीदार नहीं बनाया जा रहा है . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वेस्ट बंगाल पर सवाल है । आप जनरल सवाल त कीजिए ।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I am putting my question—I do not want any information—and I am giving specific information and, on that basis, I am also putting the question. Will the Minister clarify this situation that the Central Trade Union Organisations.....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not ask about the outsider. You mentioned about the central organisation. You ask the question about West Bengal.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I am putting the same question. That is about West Bengal. I want to know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact or not that there certain Central Trade Union Organisations are not giving proper cooperation to many of the public sector institutions in the formation of the shop floor committees in various sectors and whether this information is with the hon. Minister or not. If it is, what are those organisations and what types of impediments are there?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, it is respectfully submitted that as far as the scheme of workers' participation is concerned, the participation is in shop floor as well as plant levels. But, if it is a question of participation in management level, then the question of participation of trade unions will arise. As far as the participation in shop floor level is concerned, only the people who are working in the units will either have to elect or select them or some kind of an agreement will have to be arrived at. The Central Trade Unions have been recognised for the purpose of participation in several committees of the Government. They are the Indian National Trade Union Congress, All-India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. If the hon. Member could give me any specific case in which there is no cooperation forthcoming from the trade union organisations, I shall have that discussed with them. I cannot answer it now.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार यह बतायेंगी कि इस सारी एसोसियशन की स्कीम के बावजूद भी वस्ट बंगाल के ईस्टर्न कोल फ़ील्ड में अभी तक इस स्कीम का कोई भी इफ़ेक्ट क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have specific information about this. I shall look into the matter.

Indo-Pak Talks on Salal Hydro-Electric Project

*135. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indo-Pakistan technical discussion on India's Salal Hydro-Electric Project on the Chenab was re-started recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). To discuss this matter, meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission were held at Islamabad from 28th March to 2nd April, 1976 and again at New Delhi from 26th to 30th April, 1976. Since certain points of difference have remained unresolved at the level of the Permanent Indus Commission, efforts are being made to have the matter resolved through bilateral discussions between the two Governments.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Sir, the Indus water treaty was signed quite some time back and according to that treaty India is in a position to construct the Salal Project on the river Chenab. Four meetings have taken place between the two governments but this point has still not been resolved. What are the specific objections of the Pakistan Government if India goes ahead with this project?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sir, it is quite true that we have not been able to come to an agreement. This is a matter of regret. But I am sorry I shall not be able to give out the details of negotiations at this stage.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I would like to know whether the design of the Salal Project which India has prepared is in accordance with the Indus Water Treaty or not?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The design is strictly in accordance with the Indus Water Treaty.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, what is needed for a solution of these problems—including the problem of Hydro-Electric Project at Salal—is an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding between India and Pakistan. In that connection, may I know from the Minister whether he would consider sending a team of talented and pleasant Members of Parliament so that we might sort or create a better understanding and friendship.

MR. SPEAKER: You should send that suggestion to the Chair.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, since I have said talented and pleasant Members of the House, I fear, a very large number of members of the Cabinet will be exercising their right to be in that team. The serious part of the question is whether this sort of exchange would conduce to better understanding with Pakistan? We should invite their team and send our team as well.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: No such proposal is under consideration.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that we are entitled to construct the hydro-electirc project as per the Indus Water Treaty and Pakistan is objecting to it on the plea that a large area in their country will get submerged if this project is constructed? Is this the bone of contention?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sir, I have already said that I am not in a position to give out the details at this stage. The only thing I would like to say is that the design which we have prepared is strictly in accordance with the Treaty which we have signed.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Report of Committee of National Apex Body

*121. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the National Apex Body appointed to go into the cases of lay-off, retrenchments, closure and apprehended closures has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir. The National Apex Body is a bipartite body consisting of equal number of representatives of organisations of employers and workers. It appointed a Compact Committee of its own as per its decision dated 10th January, 1976. It consisted of the following members:-

Employers representatives:

1. Shri I P. Anand
2. Shri M K. Mohta
3. Shri B. V. Mehta

Workers' representatives:

1. Shri S. P. Awasthi

   (subsequently replaced by Shri V. R. Hoshing)—(INTUC)
2. Shri K. G. Srivastava (AITUC)
3. Shri Vimal Mehrotra (HMS)

This Committee submitted its report to the main body on 21-7-1976.

(b) The recommendations of the Compact Committee are contained in Chapters II and III of the report. The National Apex Body at its meeting held on the 24th July, 1976 accepted the specific recommendations contained in Chapter II and decided to discuss the general recommendations contained in Chapter III at its next meeting to be held on 25th Sept., 1976. The recommendations contained in Chapter II have been circulated to the concerned authorities for appropriate action as they may deem fit and necessary in the circumstances of each case. Relevant parts of the report contained in Chapter II are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11140/76.]

(As it is a lengthy document, it is respectfully submitted that it could not be translated into Hindi in time. The Hindi version will be laid subsequently as early as possible)

Memorandum from All India Beedi and Cigar Workers' Committee

*124. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Beedi and Cigar Workers' Committee, Cannanore in July, 1976; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisions of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 are being implemented by State Governments. Steps have also been initiated for framing and finalising the rules under Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976 which received the assent of President of India on 10th April, 1976, before the provisions thereof could be implemented.

Performance of Mobile Satellite Communications Unit

*125. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the performance of the Mobile Satellite Communications Unit; and

(b) whether it can be placed in a remote area of the country at a short notice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A mobile or transportable telecommunication earth station is not presently available in India. A transportable earth station is being built as part of the Satellite Telecommunication Experminents Project (STEP). Trunk Telephone circuits of commercially acceptable quality would be derived between the transportable station and any of the fixed earth stations at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras, which are included in the STEP.

The STEP experiments are being carried out jointly by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and will use the Franco-German Symphonie Satellite during the time-frame 1977—79. The performance results on the Indian transportable earth station are expected to be available by 1978. We will be able to use such a station for commercial purposes when we have our own domestic satellite.

(b) Such an earth station can be located at any point reached by road. At the selected site, the station can become operational in about 12 hours' time.

Iron Ore Deposits in Calicut

*126. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large quantities of iron ore deposits in Calicut area;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to excavate iron ore in Calicut?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Preliminary exploration carried out so far by Geological Survey of India has indicated reserves of about 80 million tonnes of iron ore in Calicut region.

(c) The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation are conducting studies to determine the technical and economic feasibility of utilising these iron ore deposits.

Survey regarding Economic Impact of Location of a Steel Plant

*127. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of the economic impact of the location of a steel plant in a region has revealed that only some specific categories are benefited; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the conclusions of the survery?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to a case study done by the Anugrah Narain Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna for evaluating the economic impact of the location of steel plant on a region.

Rourkela Steel Plant was taken up for the study and report was published in May, 1976. The study is not of an exhaustive nature but accepts that in the steel plant employment there is definite advantage for the people of the State having the plant. The study further reveals that other benefits also accrue to the region where the Plant is located. The conclusions of the survey are presently under scrutiny.

Recognition of Hospitals and Nursing Homes for Abortions

*129 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals and nursing homes recognised during the current year for medical abortions under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act; and

(b) the number of women who under went abortion since that Act came into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) 1789 centres are providing services for Medical Termination of Pregnancy.

(b) 4,19,812 till June, 1976.

Effect of Wrong Estimates of Bauxite on Korba Aluminium Plant

*132. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bauxite deposits at Phutkapahar and Amar Kantak were wrongly estimated;

(b) whether the Korba Aluminium Plant is likely to be closed down as a result of this wrong estimation;

(c) whether BALCO has demanded an enquiry to fix responsibility for this and suggest steps to rectify the situation; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Mineable bauxite ore in two deposits has been found to be much lower than what was estimated by Geological Survey of India in the course of investigations during 1961—63.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Variations in the actual recoverable quantity of ores over those initially estimated, are inherent in geological investigations, although in the present case the variations have been of a higher order.

Additional sources for continuing full supply to Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) on a long-term basis have been identified. BALCO have already applied for mining lease for new areas.

Malpractices in Employment of Indians in Oil Rich Countries

*133. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale malpractices indulged in the name of employment opportunities for Indian citizens in oil rich countries;

(b) if so, whether investigations are carried out in this respect; and

(c) the reasons for not channelising such opportunities through Government employment exchanges and banning private agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIMPAL DAS): (a) Government are aware of some instances where difficulties were faced by Indian citizens employed abroad on direct contract basis.

(b) The cases were referred to the appropriate authorities for investigation.

(c) Government have already decided to regulate the recruitment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers for service in all foreign countries. Certain administrative procedures and meausres have been decided on and the Ministry of Labour shall be the focal point for this purpose

Amendments to Drugs and Cosmetics Rules

*136. DR RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to regulate the quantity of vitamins in the formulations sold in the market; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOUDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir As required in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a draft of the amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, was published in the Gazette of India on the 10th January, 1976 calling for public comments within a period of 90 days from the date of publication. Comments have been received and are under examination.

Calcutta Port's Cargo Handling Equipment

*137. SHRI H N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met the members of the East India Shippers' Association recently and discussed their problems;

(b) if so, whether during the discussion it was pointed out that substantial capital investment should be made for modernising Calcutta Port's general cargo handling equipment; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S DHILLON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was suggested that adequate investment would be necessary for replacing the existing obsolete cargo handling equipment.

(c) An outlay of Rs 121 89 lakhs has been suggested in the Fifth Plan for mobile equipment including heavy lift cranes for general cargo.

ILO Conference on Employment at Geneva

*138. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a recent conference on employment organised by the ILO at Geneva ;

(b) if so, the stand he took at the conference for creating full employment in third world countries; and

(c) the impact of the conference on Indian economic policy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stand taken by me is indicated in my speech delivered at the Plenary Session of the World Employment Conference; a copy of the speech is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11141/76].

(c) The Declarations of Principle adopted by the Conference was largely influenced by the Indian concepts of Central Planning, basic needs-programme and Prime Minister's 20 point Economic Programme. The document also reflects India's thinking on new International Economic Order. The Conference, in fact endorsed and adopted various economic policies which we are following in our country.

Unemployment among Women

*139. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of unemployment among women have succeeded; and

(b) to what extent the Centre has helped the States in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Various development programmes included in the successive Five Year Plans as well as the Annual Plans of the Centre and the States, as also the special employment schemes initiated during the 4th Five Year Plan, have created increasing number of employment opportunities including those for women who have got equal opportunities to seek employment according to their educational attainments and suitability.

The employment strategy adopted in the 5th Five Year Plan is to generate substantial job opportunities through the implementation of programmes in different sectors. In addition, the 20-Point Economic Programme, currently under implementation, would substantially accelerate the generation of employment opportunities. One of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people (including women) is the vigorous implementation of the apprenticeship schemes.

Cost of Steel Production

*140. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL has made some experiments for reducing the cost of steel production; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to research and development schemes undertaken by the R&D Organisation under SAIL and aimed at reduction in the cost of production of steel. These schemes include improvement in the lining life of the L.D.Converters, optimum Blast Furnace Slag Regime and coal dust injection in blast furnace. These research schemes, by their very nature, are a continuous process and tangible and commercial results may become available over a period of time only. However, some success has been achieved in increasing the lining life of L.D. Converters at Rourkela Steel Plant. The research programme at Durgapur Steel Plant to increase MgO content in blast furnace slag has also shown encouraging results.

I.L.O. Report on Violation of Trade Unions Rights

954. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per report of International Labour Organisation the trade union rights have been violated

in 25 countries as published in a Calcutta Daily dated the 24th June, 1976;

(b) if so, the names of these countries;

(c) whether India's name has also been included in the list; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d) This presumably relates to the International Labour Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. India has not come in for any adverse comment

Long-Term Plan for Steel Industry

955. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether a white paper on long-term plan for Steel industry has been prepared by the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b) A White-Paper on Steel Industry was placed on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament by Government in May, 1976. Among other things, it was indicated therein that the preparation of a 25 year perspective plan for steel industry has been taken in hand A Committee of experts has been appointed to examine in detail the various aspects connected therewith and prepare the plan

Survey of Closures and Lay-Offs

956. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any survey of the number of closures and lay-offs;

(b) in how many industries Government could intervene; and

(c) how many industrial closures could be lifted in last three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government has not made any specific survey of the number of closures and lay-offs. However, the National Apex Body has constituted a Compact Committee to go into the cases of lay-off, retrenchments and closures

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Delay in Publishing of Telephone Directories of various Circles

957 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in publishing Telephone Directories for various circles in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure timely and correct publication of Telephone Directories?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) and (b). Generally there is no inordinate delay in the publication of the Telephone Directories. However, directories in some cases have not been published in time due to shortage of paper, delay in printing presses, etc. Every possible effort is being made to ensure timely publication of telephone directories through advance planning and timely action.

Nationalisation of Buses in Tamil Nadu

958. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representatives of some political parties have presented a memorandum to the Governor of Tamil Nadu urging him to have a rethinking on bus nationalisation; and

(b) if so, names of the respective political parties of the memorialists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A petition in this behalf has been presented to the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Council Communist Party of India. No petition has been received by the State Government from any other political party However, three petitions, identical to that referred to earlier, one signed by Members of Parliament belonging to A.D.M.K., namely, S/Shri K Manoharan, G Viswanathan, S. D. Somasundaram, K. A. Krishnaswami, M. C. Balan and V. V. Swaminathan, the second one signed by S/Shri M. Kalyanasundram, K Gopal and E. R. Krishnan and the third one signed by Smt. V Jayalakshmi and S/Shri R. V. Swaminathan, S Radhakrishnan and M R. Lakshmi Narayanan, Members, Lok Sabha, have been presented to the State Governor.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम को ऋण

959. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर (म० प्र०) को महानगर घोषित करने के बाद यातायात की और सुविधा बढ़ाने हेतु राज्य परिवहन निगम, मध्य प्रदेश को भविष्य में बसों आदि के क्रय हेतु कितनी धन राशि ऋण एवं अनुदान के रूप मे दिये जाने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन्दौर को अब तक किस प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इसके लिये कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) इन्दौर शहर में बसों की खरीद और बस परिवहन पद्धति को सशक्त और सुधार करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम को फिर से ऋण देने के लिये 1975-76 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 80 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया ।

Curbing the Excess of Vitamins in Tonics

960 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendations of the experts, the Government are considering to curb the excess of vitamins in tonics available in the market;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of drug industry thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Draft amendments to the Drugs and Cometics Rules,1945 regulating the quantity of vitamins in drug formulations were published on the 10th January, 1976 calling for public comments Comments from public have been received and are under consideration.

(c) The associations representing the drug industry have sent their comments. These are under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिये धनराशि

961. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भोजहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (मूल निर्माण कार्यों) के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं।

भोजहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश मे 1976-77 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूल) कार्यों के लिए रुपये 420.00 लाख की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । मई, 1976 मे, राज्य के सार्वजनिक निर्माण मंत्री ने सूचित किया था कि राज्य के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के पास 1 करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा खर्च करने की क्षमता है और उक्त कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर किय गए व्यय का वहन केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी और यह भी कहा कि यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस राशि को बढा सके तो राज्य सरकार अधिक काम कर सकेगी । परन्तु राज्य के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने उपरोक्त 420.00 लाख रुपये की राशि में वृद्धि के बारे में कोई विशेष मांग नहीं की है ।

राक फास्फेट का उत्पादन

962. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय राजस्थान के झामरकोटरा राक फास्फेट खानों मे राक फास्फेट का उत्पादन क्या है ,

(ख) क्या राजस्थान राज्य खान तथा खनिज निगम ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता तथा आई०डी०बी०आई० से ऋणों की मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या यह राक फास्फेट बहत अच्छी किस्म का है और यह भारी मात्रा में विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) उदयपुर (राजस्थान) की झामर कोटरा खानों से 1975-76 के दौरान राक फास्फेट का उत्पादन 3,51,000 टन हुआ ।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य खान और खनिज निगम ने केन्द्र सरकार से किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मांगी है, किन्तु उसने भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई०डी०

बी०आई०) से 5 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण के लिए आवेदन किया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) राजस्थान राज्य खान और खनिज निगम का खनन कार्य फिलहाल निक्षेपों के बी तथा डी ब्लाकों तक सीमित है, जो अच्छी किस्म के हैं । राँक फास्फेट का अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Housing facilities and Welfare Measures for P & T. Employees of Kerala Circle

963. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the housing facilities and other welfare measures for the P. & T. employees of Kerala Circle during the year 1976-77; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon during the year 1975-76 and the amount allotted for the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) It is proposed to construct 245 quarters in Kerala, 6 quarters have been completed recently. Construction of 30 quarters is in progress Construction of 126 quarters is expected to commence during the current financial year and the construction of more quarters will be taken up depending upon availability of funds.

The Welfare amenities provided to the staff include.

(1) Scholarships and Book awards to the children of low-paid employees for technical and non-technical education;

(2) Medical facilities, recreation Clubs, canteens, retiring rooms, etc.

(3) Organisation of sports and cultural activities;

(4) Financial assistance from Welfare Fund during sickness, natural calamities such as fire, flood etc.

(b) The amount spent in 1975-76 was Rs 5.07 lakhs and the amount allotted in 1976-77 is Rs. 15.82 lakhs.

Hostels and Hotels of Public Sector Steel Plants

964. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hostels and Hotels of all the public sector steel plants are run by private firms;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) period for which these Hotels would be run by private contractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Construction of Mechanised Sailing Vessels

965. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given for the construction of mechanised sailing vessels in Gujarat for the development of fishing trade during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the amount earmarked therefor in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Under the scheme for grant of loans for constrution of mechanised sailing vessels or for mechanisation of existing sailing vessels, a sum of Rs. 85.60 lakhs was sanctioned during the 4th Plan to different parties in the State of Gujarat. The sailing vessels both mechanised and non-mechanised generally operate in the coastal and overseas trade of the country, and also carry dry fish exports to adjacent countries.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been earmarked in the 5th Plan for grant of loans to sailing vessels owners for mechanization in all the maritime States.

Effect of Saturated fats of Homogenised Milk on Heart

967. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVID M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubts have been raised that saturated fats present in homogenised milk often lead to heart trouble; and

(b) If so, whether any fresh study has been made into the matter and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The study undertaken by I. C. M. R. has revealed that total fat in homogenised milk is 4.6 gms per cent as compared to 4.64 gms per cent of cows milk. The fatty acid profile in homogenised milk is essentially similar to that of cows milk.

Number of Unemployed Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

968. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of educated, skilled, unskilled and other categories of women, youths and others are not yet employed even though they have registered their names with employment exchanges in Delhi and elsewhere;

(b) whether a number of ladies and gents teachers are also unemployed since long; and

(c) the number of educated persons whose names are registered with employment exchanges for more than three years but who have not yet got employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The number of educated* job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the live register of employment exchanges in the country was 48.05 lakhs as on 31-12-1975. This included 76.7 thousand graduate trained teachers.

While the distribution of educated job-seekers by duration on live register is not available, the number of fresh registrations of such persons with the employment exchanges during each of the last three years was as follows:

1973	.....	29.37 lakhs
1974	.....	23.81 lakhs
1975	....	26.20 lakhs

*Matriculates and above.

Man-days lost during 1975

969. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether man-days lost in the country has been cut to minimum; and

(b) if so, man-days lost during 1975 State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1975 were only 21.56 millions as compared to 40.26 millions during 1974.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Table showing the number of mandays lost (State-wise) due to strikes and lockouts during 1975(P)

State Union Territory	No. of mandays lost
Andhra Pradesh	351,797
Assam	102,933
Bihar	708,712
Gujarat	603,465
Haryana	22,625
Himachal Pradesh	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..
Karnataka	682,866
Kerala	497,371
Madhya Pradesh	97,321
Maharashtra	1,362,190
Manipur	..
Orissa	291,508
Punjab	63,532
Rajasthan	125,550
Tamil Nadu	1,663,290
Tripura	667
Uttar Pradesh	1,027,235
West Bengal	13,812,364
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,214
Chandigarh	6,634
Delhi	5,268
Goa	85,243
Pondicherry	21,936
TOTAL	21,563,721

..=Nil (P)=Provisional

Note : Information in respect of the remaining States/Union Territories is either 'Nil' or not available.

Sea Law Meeting in New York

970. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to participate in a Sea Law Meeting convened by United Nations at U.N. Headquarters in New York in the month of August, 1976; and

(b) if so, the main proposals of India in the said Conference deliberations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DASS): (a) Yes, Sir, India is participating in the current fifth session of the Law of the Sea Conference which began in New York on 2 August 1976.

(b) On the major issues before the Conference, the position taken and supported by India is:

(i) The territorial waters of a coastal State, over which it exercises full sovereignty, extend to 12 nautical miles.

(ii) The contiguous zone of a coastal State may extend to 12 nautical miles outside the limits of its territorial waters.

(iii) A coastal State may establish an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which its territorial Waters are measured. Within this zone, the coastal State has Sovereign rights over both the living and non-living resources and exclusive jurisdiction in regard to some other matters including the conduct of scientific research and control of marine pollution.

(iv) A coastal State, in addition, has sovereign rights in respect of its continental shelf and exclusive jurisdiction in respect of scientific research. The continental shelf comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial waters of a coastal State throughout the natural prolongation of its land mass to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline, whichever is more.

(v) The status of archipelago should be applicable to all individual or groups or composite groups of islands whether they constitute an independent State or an integral part of a continental State.

(vi) An International Seabed Authority with comprehensive powers should be created in order effectively to control and exploit the resources of the international seabed area which are the common heritage of mankind.

Success of Apprenticeship Training Programme

971. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how far the special drive initiated under the 20-Point Programme by the Centre, State Governments and private sector undertakings to accelerate the apprenticeship training programme for enlargement of employment and training opportunities to the educated unemployed and freshers, has succeeded;

(b) how much growth has been achieved so far in the different trades and professions such as engineers, technicians, physically handicapped and other weaker sections; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage women and rural persons to join and take advantage of the different apprenticeship schemes and the rates of stipends being paid to the different categories and who is to bear the expenses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) The required information is given below:—

Trade Apprentices:

	Number of apprentices in position as on 30th June, 1975	Number of apprentices in position as on 13th August, 1976
State Sector	47,047	89,714
Central Sector	22,189	50,691
TOTAL	69,236	140,405

Out of the above, 37,531 apprentices belong to the weaker sections, namely, scheduled castes: 12,935: scheduled

tries: 3,355; Physically handicapped: 250; minorities: 18,584; and women apprentices: 2,457.

Graduate and Technician Apprentices

Since July 1975, 12,864 graduate/technician apprentices have been engaged under the Act. Out of these, 957 belong to weaker sections, namely, scheduled castes: 230; scheduled tribes: 41; physically handicapped: 5; and minorities: 681.

(c) For women and persons belonging to rural areas, a number of new trades have been designated which are specially suitable for these categories. Instructions have been issued to the Apprenticeship Officers to ensure that adequate numbers belonging to these categories are taken as apprentices.

Rates of Stipend

Trade Apprentices:

Ist Year	Rs. 130 - p.m.
IInd Year	Rs. 140 - p.m
IIIrd Year	Rs. 150 - p.m.
IVth Year	Rs. 200 - p.m.

Graduate and Technician Apprentices

Engineering Graduates	Rs. 280 -p.m.
Sandwich course students from degree institutions	Rs. 180 - p.m.
Diploma-holders	Rs. 180 - p.m.
Sandwich diploma-holders from diploma Institutions	Rs. 150 -p.m

Cost of stipend etc.

The cost of stipend is borne by the employer in full if such an employer employs 500 workers or more in his establishment. In the case of employers employing less than 500 workers, the cost of training including stipend upto a specified limit is shared in equal proportion by the employer and the Government where "Fresher" apprentices are engaged. If ex-ITI boys are engaged as apprentices, the entire cost is borne by the establishment.

Analysis of Homogenised Milk by Indian Council of Medical Research

972. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has undertaken afresh analysis to determine the nutritive value and fat content in the homogenised milk supplied by the National Dairy Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The composition of the National Dairy Development Corporation milk is essentially similar to that of cows milk

Memorandum from Water Transport Workers' Federation, Calcutta

973. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Water Transport Workers' Federation, Calcutta, dated 26th July, 1976; and

(b) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च

974. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को सहायता हेतु कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) उसके राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसके परिणाम क्या निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख). पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च करने के लिए राज्यों को जितनी-जितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, वह इस प्रकार है :—

(वर्ष)	(रुपये लाखों में)
1973–74	4730.92
1974–75	5384 69
1975–76	6496.41

राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । वैसिये संख्या LT—11142/76]

(ग) इसी अवधि के बीच परिवार नियोजन का कार्य-निष्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

(आंकड़े लाखों में)

वर्ष	नसबंदी आपरेशन	लूप-निवेशन	प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधकों के उपयोगकर्ता
1973–74	9.42	3 71	30 09
1974–75	13.49	4.30	25 16
1975–76	26.27	5 94	33.58

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से जून, 1976 तक 194 . 6 लाख नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गये और 61.6 लाख लूप लगाये गये । इसके अतिरिक्त अनुमान है कि 25.6 लाख दम्पत्ति विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधकों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे जिनमें खाई जाने वाली गोलियां भी शामिल हैं। अनुमान है कि लगभग 250 लाख जन्म रोके जा चुके हैं ।

Directive to exclude Contract Labour from Membership of Unions

975. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given a directive to exclude contract labour from the membership of Unions at the time of verification in the year 1976;

(b) whether such a directive issued covers all categories of workers or only for mining industry and iron-ore mines workers; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In accordance with the Procedure for Verification of Membership of Unions for the purpose of recognition under the Code of Discipline, only those workers are included in the lists of the unions who were on the Muster Roll of the management on the date of reckoning. This criterion is generally applied in the case of all categories of industries and in all States except where recognition of unions is regulated by a statute. Certain instructions/clarifications are issued to verification officers with regard to this Procedure from time to time.

Passenger-cum-Cargo Service to New Mangalore Port

976. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressing demand for regular passenger or passenger-cum-cargo service to New Mangalore Port from Bombay; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Some requests have been received for introduction of passenger-cum-cargo service between Bombay and New Mangalore Port.

(b) Quantum of cargo and number of passengers available show that such a service would not be viable. It may be mentioned that though such a service was in operation in the early last decade, it had to be closed down in 1969 due to continued heavy losses.

Diversification of Durgapur Steel Plant's Production

977. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Plant's losses are continuing due to uneconomic prices of wheel and axle sets supplied to the Railways;

(b) whether some wheel and axle sets are still being imported from abroad at much higher prices; and

(c) if so, action, if any, being taken to revise the prices of indigenously made sets or to diversify Durgapur Steel Plant's production pattern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL ASD MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The loss suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant on manufacture of wheelsets in 1974-75 and 1975-76 was Rs. 557 lakhs and Rs. 531 lakhs respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. But these relate to the orders placed by the Railways, in 1975. No fresh orders have been placed or are likely to be placed in 1976-77 by the Railways for import.

(c) Regarding revision of the prices of indigenously made wheel sets, the matter has been taken up with Railways.

The question of diversification of Durgapur Steel Plant's product-mix is being examined and the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited have been asked to prepare a report on it.

Goodwill Delegations abroad to amplify Emergency Gains

978. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether this Ministry is making any efforts to send goodwill delegations to the European nations to explain the gains of Emergency and the political view points to counter the false propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Whenever our Ministers, important personalities and senior officials pay visits abroad, including to the countries mentioned, the opportunity is availed of by them to explain the situation in India in correct perspective both to the Governments as well as to influential sections of the public in the countries concerned. Besides, our Missions abroad have continued their efforts to explain the gains of the Emergency and to counter misleading propaganda through the usual channels of external publicity.

दिल्ली में चल रही मिनी बसें

980. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने 'प्राइवेट आपरेटरों' को मिनी बसें चलाने की इजाजत दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये बसें चलाने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने लोगों को और किन-किन तारीखों को तथा किन-किन शर्तों पर लाइसेंस दिए गए तथा उससे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कुल कितनी आय हुई; और

(ग) दिल्ली में कितनी मिनी बसें चल रही हैं और किन-किन 'प्राइवेट आपरेटरों' के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए गए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत चल रही प्राइवेट मिनी बसों और आपरेशनल कन्ट्रोल चार्जेज स्कीम का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	12-8-1976 परिचालन शुरू को चल रही बसों वरने की तारीख की संख्या	
	(1)	(2)
(1) प्राइवेट परिचालकों द्वारा ए ओ सी चार्जेज के रूप में 1000.00 रु० प्रति बस प्रति माह की दर से चलाई गई मिनी बसें	91	20-1-74

	(1)	(2)
(2) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा ए ओ सी चार्जेज के रूप में 1000.00 रु० प्रति बस प्रति माह की दर से चलाई गई मिनी बसें	30	20-4-75
(3) वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा शुरू की गई योजना के अधीन ए ओ सी सी के रूप में 500.00 रु० प्रति बस प्रति माह की दर से शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई गई मिनी बसें	58	22-1-76
(4) वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा शुरू की गई विशेष रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत ए ओ सी सी के रूप में 500 00 रु० प्रति बस प्रति माह की दर से बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई गई मिनी बसें	17	27-6-76
(5) पुनर्वास कालोनियों की सुविधा के लिए शुरू की गई योजना के अधीन 300 00 रु० प्रति बस प्रति माह की दर से प्राइवेट परिचालकों द्वारा चलाई गई मिनी बसें	32	1-8-76

उपरोक्त मिनी बसें दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए राज्य परिवहन अधिकरण द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिटों पर चलाई जा रही हैं। प्राइवेट परिचालकों द्वारा दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के साथ हो रहे मानक करार की प्रतियां जिसमें निगम के प्रशासन और परिचालनात्मक कन्ट्रोल चार्जेज (ए ओ सी सी) योजना के अन्तर्गत मिनी बसों के परिचालन की शर्तों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—11143/76**]

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा अपनी ए ओ सी सी योजना के अधीन मिनी बसों के परिचालन से हुई कुल आय के आंकड़े सुलभ नहीं हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली में मिनी बसों के लिए 325 परमिट जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इनमें दिल्ली परिवहन निगम परिचालन के अन्तर्गत चल रही प्राइवेट परिचालकों और बेरोजगार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की मिनी बसें भी शामिल हैं।

किसी प्राइवेट परिचालक को दिया गया कोई भी मिनी बस परमिट रद्द नहीं किया गया है।

Steel Target Link-up with Economic Growth Rate

981. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link-up steel target with the growth rate in the country's economy in future, and

(b) if so, the proposed steps envisaged in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) While fixing the target of steel production the Government keeps in view several factors like, the expected rate of growth of the economy, increase in industrial production, demand by steel using industries, demand by steel exporting engineering industries, direct exports of steel, resource availability etc.

(b) A Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Director (Technical), Steel Authority of India Ltd has been set-up for drawing up a long term perspective plan for the steel industry.

Shortage of Measuring Glasses

982 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are insisting on the maintenance of, duly certified millilitre measuring glasses (which are hard to obtain) in drug stores, to measure out liquid drugs from bulk size bottles,

(b) whether some druggists have stopped selling the liquid drugs in smaller quantities like an ounce or two; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information available with the Government of India, this is not correct.

(c) Does not arise.

Production Capacity of Non-ferrous Metals

983 SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to increase production capacity of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The steps being taken to increase the capacity for production of major non-ferrous metals viz. aluminium copper, zinc and lead are given below —

(1) Aluminium. The present installed capacity for production of aluminium in the country is 275,000 tonnes p.a. This capacity is sufficient to meet our present demand. In fact India has reached self-sufficiency in aluminium. In order to meet demand which is likely to go up in future, additional capacity to the extent of 125,000 tonnes p.a. (100,000 tonnes in the public sector and 25,000 tonnes in the private sector) has already been licensed and is under various stages of implementation.

(2) Copper: At present, Hindustan Copper Ltd. has got 3 smelters, having

installed capacity of 57,000 m.t. per annum as per break up given:

1. Flash smelter at Ghatsila	16,500 m.t.
2. Reverberatory furnace at Ghatsila	9,500 m.t.
3. Flash smelter at Khetri	31,000 m.t.
TOTAL	57,000 m.t.

The smelting capacity of the flash smelter at Ghatsila is planned to be increased from 16,500 to 30,000 m.t. by about 1980-81. A feasibility report has already been prepared for the proposed expansion. With this proposed expansion, the capacity will be adequate for the concentrates, planned to be produced, upto 1985-86.

For feeding the smelter capacity available now, Hindustan Copper Ltd. have drawn up schemes for the expansion of mining capacity as per details given below:

Surda: The present rate of production of 1,000 tonnes of ore per day is to be increased to 1,300 tonnes per day.

Mosaboni: The present rate of production of 55,000 tonnes of ore per month is to be increased to 80,000 tonnes per month.

Chandmari: The present rate of production of 500 tonnes of ore per day is to be increased to 1,000 tonnes per day.

Malanjkhand: This project is being designed to ultimately produce ore/concentrates equivalent to 23,000 tonnes of copper metal per year.

(3) **Zinc:** At present there are two zinc smelters in the country—one in the public sector at Debari near Udaipur being operated by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and the other in private sector at Alwaye (Kerala) being operated by M/s Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. The capacity of the smelter at Debari is being increased from 18,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is also setting up a zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam based on imported concentrates with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum. Both the schemes of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are likely to materialise by the end of 1976. In addition a 'letter of intent' has been granted to M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. to expand their capacity from 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes per annum. On completion of these projects the capacity for zinc production will go up to 115,000 per annum.

(4) **Lead:** There is at present only one lead smelter in the country at Tundoo (Bihar) in the public sector, being operated by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. This smelter is under modernisation to realise annual lead production 8,000 tonnes. In addition a lead plant of 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity is being set up in the Vizag Zinc Smelter Project which is likely to be commissioned in 1977.

Technical and Financial Collaboration Agreements with International Telephones and Telegraphs, U.S.A.

984 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries entered into technical and financial collaboration agreements with the International Telephones and Telegraphs (ITT), U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the outlines of the terms of the agreements;

(c) whether financial collaboration agreement is still in force; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Two agreements were signed by the Government of India and the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., with the International Telepone and Telegraph Corporation Group

on the 21st May, 1964. The first agreement was with the International Standard Electric Corporation (which is a subsidiary of the ITT Group) of New York, for the licensing of manufacture of Pentaconta type of crossbar switching equipment in India and for the grant of loan of one million U.S. dollars to the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and investment of 1.25 million U.S. dollars in the equity capital of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for financing the Crossbar Project. The second agreement was with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Antwerp, Belgium (which is a subsidiary of the International Standard Electric Corporation of the ITT Group), for the supply of know-how and equipment for the manufacture of crossbar exchange equipment in India Both the agreements were initially valid for a period of 7 years, from 21-5-1964. In order to enable ITI to reach the capacity envisaged in the agreement and to remove the difficulties faced by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the working of crossbar exchanges, the agreements were extended twice by periods of one year each beyond 20th May, 1971. During the extended period, no royalty was to be paid by ITI to the ISEC. The loan given by ISEC is to be repaid by ITI. The question of purchase by the Government of the equity shares held by ISEC in ITI is under consideration.

Indo-U.S. relations

985 SHRI P M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether relations between India and U.S.A. are improving; and

(b) whether U.S.A is keen to improve the relations and as a gesture thereof has agreed to supply more Uranium to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) It is the Government of India's policy to have mature and constructive relations with the United States of America. These relaions have shown some improvement in recent years.

(b) Under the 1963 Agreement on Atomic Energy Co-operation for Civil Uses, the US is committed to supply fuel for the Tarapur atomic power station for the efficient and continuous operation of the station. The first shipment of fuel for the current year, which had been delayed because of objections by certain groups in the USA, was released in July, 1976. The export licence for the second shipment is still under consideration of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which has not yet taken any decision in the matter.

Geological Survey of U.P.

986 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are at present conducting a geological survey in U.P to find out mineral deposits particularly in hill areas; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India is currently conducting investigation of mineral deposits in Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and other areas including Banda, Jhansi and Mirzapur districts It is premature to indicate any findings at present. A statement of the mineral depoists so far investigated by Geological Survey of India in these areas in U.P. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11144/76.]

Restructuring of H.S.L.

987. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress achieved

so far, in restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited involves a number of legal and other formalities under the provisions of the Companies Act and certain other enactments. Action is in hand to complete these formalities as early as possible. Meanwhile, the administrative control of Central Sales Organisation, Central Transport and Shipping Organisation and of the London Office of Hindustan Steel Limited has been transferred to SAIL International Limited. Similarly, the administrative control of the R. and D. Organisation and the Management Training Institute has been transferred to Steel Authority of India Limited.

Inadequate Wages paid to workers in Beedi Industry

988. SHRI M. S PURTY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Beedi industry is earning huge profits but the workers are not paid adequately;

(b) whether a part of the cess on beedi production is proposed to be utilised for the welfare of workers, and

(c) whether Government have received complaints that the Beedi manufacturers have failed to pay their workers according to the Minimum Wages Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (c). Information is not readily available about the profits earned by the Beedi industry. Payment of minimum wages to beedi workers falls within the States' sphere and the State Governments are the appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act to fix/revise the minimum wages and take necessary steps for their enforcement.

(b) The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 (No. 56 of 1976) provides for the levy and collection by way of cess for the purposes of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, on so much of the tobacco as is issued to any person from a warehouse for any purpose in connection with the manufacture of beedi, a duty of excise at such rate not exceeding one rupee per kilogram on such tobacco as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix by notification in the Official Gazette.

Shortage of Insecticides and Anti-Malaria Drugs

989 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of insecticides and anti-malarial drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the measures which are being taken to import the above two items for their adequate utilisation to help to fight reoccurrence of malaria; and

(c) the steps taken to overhaul anti-malaria network in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). All insecticides except some quantity of D.D.T. are available in the country. During 1976-77, 4000 M.T. of DDT 75 per cent and the required quantity of Chloroquine and Primaquine powder have been/are being imported. UNICEF and W.H.O have also provided some quantity of anti-malarials as gift.

(c) (i) A modified plan of operation for controlling malaria in the country has been prepared. The existing units which carry out anti-malaria work in the rural areas shall be re-organised.

(ii) Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

(iii) Adequate drugs have been provided under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and also made available through the trade channels Where it is apprehended that the drugs may not reach through the health staff, anti-malarials are being supplied through panchayats.

(iv) Drug resistance studies are being carried out to delimit the extent of the problem of Chloroquine resistance in P. falciparum cases and to determine the drug regime effective against the same. To combat the situation, quinine tablets/ampoules have been suplied to the concerned units.

(v) Increased quantity of various insecticides have been supplied this year to the States. Where the vector has become resistant to D.D.T., alternative insecticides have been provided to the units.

Widening of Buckingham Canal

990. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening the Buckinghom Canal to make it more useful for inland water transport; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 69.60 lakhs has so far been advanced by the Government of India to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for deepening of this canal. The Study Group appointed by the Central Government in its report submitted in 1974 had recommended that for the improvement of this canal, steps should be taken by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to initiate mechanisation of country boats and formation of cooperative societies etc. which might promote inland water transport in this area. Steps in those directions have not been taken by the two State Governments and inspite of the investment mentioned above in the first phase of deepening of this canal no improvement in the number of boats plying in the canal or in the tonnage transported has occured. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were informed in February 1976 that their schemes for further deepening and widening of the canal might be kept in abeyance for 2 years and the position might be reviewed thereafter.

(b) Under the first phase, the canal has been restored to a depth of 3 ft. and a width of 20 ft. Under the second phase, it is proposed to increase the depth and width of the canal to 6 ft and 33 ft. respectively.

Damage to Lock-gate in Haldia

991. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly built Lock-gate in Haldia is damaged; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में रॉक फास्फेट की वैज्ञानिकवरी शाखा खोलना

992. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के झामरकोटरा क्षेत्र में रॉक फास्फेट खनिज की एक वैज्ञानिक शाखा खोलने के लिये जोर-शोर से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस शाखा को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये विश्व बैंक ने भी सुझाव रखा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा): (क) सरकार झामरकोटरा रॉक फास्फेट निक्षेप का वैज्ञानिक ढंग से समेकित विकास करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है, जिसमें अपेक्षित परिष्करण सुविधाएं, स्थापित करना भी शामिल है।

(ख) विश्व बैंक ने इन निक्षेपों के आगामी विकास में रुचि प्रदर्शित की है। परन्तु अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई है जिससे किसी प्रकार की सहायता के लिए विश्व बैंक से अनुरोध करने का विनिश्चय किया जाए।

Non-Journalist Wage Board on Interim Relief

993. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Journalist Wage Board has submitted its report on interim relief; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Wage Board was asked to give its views on the question of fixation of interim rates of wages. These have been received and are studied.

Health Care in Rural Areas

994. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest programme and position report to expand health care and medical facilities in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether Government are getting adequate support and cooperation from Indian Medical Association in projecting and carrying out Rural Health Scheme; and

(c) whether Government have approached the National Forum of Doctors for generating support for Rural Health Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The health services in rural areas are being administered through Primary Health Centres, subcentres, dispensaries both Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani.

At present there are 5,328 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country as on 31-3-1976. To provide better diagnostic facilities and adequate treatment in rural areas, it has been decided that one out of every 4 Primary Health Centres be upgraded to 30 beded Rural Hospital to provide both generalised as well as specialised services in medicines, surgery, anaesthesia and obstetrics and Gynaecology.

During the 5th Plan, the following programmes are proposed to be im-

plemented for the better medical facilities in the rural areas:—

(i) one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) one sub-centre for a population of 10,000.

(iii) deficiencies in building for Primary Health Centres, staff quarters, equipment in the present PHCs and sub-centres shall be removed in a coordinated manner;

(iv) a provision for drugs @ Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and sub-centre respectively is also to be made.

(v) to introduce multi-purpose approach on a phased manner throughout the country.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Pending Applications for New Telephone connections in Districts Junagarh, Jamnagar and Rajkot

995. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications are pending with the Government for new telephone connections in the Districts of Junagarh, Jamnagar and Rajkot;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for giving new connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(c) Applications for telephone connections are registered on payment of advance deposit under OYT, Special and General Categories. As per rules applicable at present, allotable capacity is apportioned between the three categories in the ratio of 75:10:15. 2½ per cent of the connections under OYT and 5 per cent of the connections under Special Category are given on out of turn basis on the recommendations of the Telephone Advisory Committee and the remaining connections are released in the order of registration. Moreover, under OYT categories, out of turn connections are provided to the Government departments Public Sector Undertakings and foreign exchange earners Under non-OYT category, out of turn connections are provided to Foreign Missions, M.Ps M.L.As, Distinguished persons, etc.

बम्बई को रवाना हुई माल से लदी एक नाव की खोज

996. श्री भाणीरव भंवर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 अप्रैल, 1976 को कोजीकोड से बम्बई के लिये रवाना हुई माल से लदी एक नाव लापता हो गई थी और उसका इस बीच पता लगा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पता लगाने में कितने दिन लगे और उसके लापता होने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) उस नाव में कितने मूल्य की क्या वस्तुएं लदी थीं और उसमें कितने व्यक्ति थे ; और

(घ) क्या उसमें सवारी का बाक्स था ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी): (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य रत्नगिरि में रजिस्टड नौका एस० वी० जयवन्ती, ओ० एन० सं० ई टी एन-102 का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। जलयान 27-4-1976 को कालीकट से बम्बई के लिए रवाना हुआ। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के गृह विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यान-ध्वस्त अब प्राप्त हो गया हैं।

(ख) जलयान 27-4-1976 को कालीकट से रवाना हुआ। रत्नगिरि के कलक्टर ने 16-6-1976 को जलयान गुम होने की रिपोर्ट दी। दांतीवेयर जिला थाने के सीमा शुल्क निरीक्षक को 27-6-1976 को जलयान के नष्ट हो जाने की सूचना दी गई। जल परिवहन विभाग द्वारा जांच पूरी कर लिए जाने के बाद ही जलयान के गुम हो जाने के कारणों का पता चलेगा।

(ग) पत्तन अधिकारी, कालीकट के अनुसार एस० वी० जयवंती पर भिन्न-भिन्न आकार के 46,720/-रुपये कीमत के लगभग 190 घनमीटर इमारती तख्ते थे और उस पर ग्यारह व्यक्ति सवार थे।

(घ) किसी भी स्रोत से उक्त जलयान में किसी प्रकार का तस्करी माल को ले जाए जाने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Construction of National Highways in Kerala

997. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of National Highways, passing through Kerala State; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the year 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Two statements indicating the progress made upto 30th June 1976 in the construction of National Highways (separately for road and bridge works) passing through Kerala are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11145/76].

(b) A sum of Rs. 220.00 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of National Highway (original) works in Kerala during 1976-77.

Help in Independence Struggle of East Timor

998. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Government of India propose to take to help the people of East Timor in their struggle for independence and sovereignty; and

(b) whether any steps are contemplated to take up this matter in the U.N.O.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) As the Hon'ble House is aware, the present position is that the Provisional Government of East Timor formed by various political groups convened a Peoples Assembly which unanimously decided on 31st May, 1976 to request Indonesian Government for immediate integration of the territory with Indonesia. Indonesia has subsequently enacted legislation to that effect and as a result East Timor has now been intergated with Indonesia.

(b) Does not arise.

U.N. Resolution Demanding Amnesty of Political Prisoners in Chile

999. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reaction of the Government of India regarding the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Commission of U.N.O. demanding from the Chilian Government an amnesty to thirty thousand political prisoners including the leader, Louis Carvalon?....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The question of release of political prisoners in Chile, including Louis Carvalon, has been under consideration of the Commission on Human Rights since 1974. India supported the resolutions and decisions of the Commission on the subject.

Trade with D.P.R.K.

1000. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state the measures Government propose to increase trade with Democratic People's Republic of Korea and further strengthen the friendly ties with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): India's trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is governed by the long-term Trade and Payment Agreement concluded between India and that country in 1974 and valid till February, 1977. The Trade between India and DPRK has grown from a modest level of Rs. 8 million in 1970 to Rs 69 million in 1974 and Rs. 107.3 million in 1975. India has consistently endeavoured to strengthen the friendly relations with DPRK.

Copper-T Device as Contraceptives

1001. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the copper-T device as contraceptive has proved to be more useful and popular than the loop; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to manufacture it commercially in the country and supply it to hospitals and nursing homes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has decided to manufacture Cu-T 200 in India. The details in this regard are being worked out.

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली

1002. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली आरम्भ करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं और इस परिवर्तन को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : भोपाल, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर और रायपुर में पहले से ही आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज है । यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि उज्जैन, बिलासपुर और दुर्ग के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों में बदल दिया जाय ।

ऐसी संभावना है कि बिलासपुर का आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगभग 1979–80 तक चालू हो जाएगा और उज्जैन तथा दुर्ग के एक्सचेंज 1981–82 तक चालू हो जाएंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण

1003. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में संभाव्य कोयला भंडार का पता लगाने के लिए कोई भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) गहरी खानों से कोयला निकालने की समस्याओं को किस प्रकार हल किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वे संस्था ने लखनपुर सोनहाट, झिलमिली, और मोहरानी कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले के लिए क्षेत्रगत गहन खोज कार्य किया है तथा सिंगरौली सोहागपुर, विश्रामपुर, जोहिला, कोरबा और पेंच-कान्हन तथा घाटी कोयला क्षेत्रों में भी उसकी खोज जारी है। उसके अलावा, हसदो-एरंग रामकोला-तातापानी तथा अन्य कोयलाधारी क्षेत्रों को बड़े पैमाने के मानचित्रण में शामिल किया गया है। सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र के हिस्से झीरुरदा पट्टीयों, सोहागपुर कोयला क्षेत्र के अमीलिया 'ए' ब्लाक, झगरखंड और पिपरिया (उरस्थिा कोयला क्षेत्र) में तथा लखनपुर कोयला क्षेत्र में नए कोयला निक्षेप पाए गए हैं।

(ग) कोयला खान आयोजन और डिजाइन संस्थान चिनाकुरी और सुदामडीह कोयला खानों में तापमान कम करने हेतु एयर-कूलरों के इस्तेमाल की संभावना का अध्ययन कर रहा है। सुदामडीह और मोनीडीह की तरह रेतभराई और क्षितिज-खनन, लांगवाल खनन विधि और स्ट्रेटा प्रैसर आदि से निपटने हेतु हैवी ड्यूटी के प्रयोग द्वारा गहरी खुदाई की समस्याओं को हल किया जा रहा है।

बीड़ी मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजूरी की एक समान दर

1004. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बीड़ी मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजूरी दरें विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं ; और

(ख) बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए सभी राज्यों में न्यूनतम मजूरी एक समान करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : सितम्बर, 1974 में हुए राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह स्वीकृत किया गया था कि बीड़ी उद्योग में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को 1000 बीड़ियां लपेटने के लिए 4.50 रु० और 5.00 रु० की सीमा से और आगे पुनरीक्षित किया जाना चाहिए। यदि पूर्ण रुप से विचार किया जाए तो यह कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

आयुर्वेदिक फार्माकोपीया तैयार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की समिति का गठन

1005. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री

आयुर्वेदिक फार्माकोपीआ तैयार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित करने के बारे में 6 मई, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3434 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उक्त समिति द्वारा मानक आयुर्वेदिक फार्मकोपीया का द्वितीय अथवा अन्तिम भाग कब प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इस्हाक) : भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक भेषजकोष के द्वितीय भाग में शामिल की जाने वाली सामग्री इकट्ठा की जा रही है। इस सामग्री को आयुर्वेदिक भेषजसंहिता समिति के सम्मुख उसकी अगली बैठक में रखा जाएगा। आयुर्वेदिक भेषज संहिता में शामिल करने के लिए मानकों संबंधी बुनियादी मामलों पर भी आयुर्वेदिक भेषजसंहिता समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। इस अवस्था पर यह कार्य कब पूरा हो जाएगा इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बतलाई जा सकती।

भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक भेषज कोष में शामिल की जाने वाली औषधियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। अतः भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक भेषज कोष और आयुर्वेदिक भेषज संहिता कई के अतिरिक्त भाग हो सकते हैं।

Building of First Ship at Cochin

1006. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) progress made in building of the first ship at the Cochin Shipyard, and

(b) the nature of works completed so far and the period by which it is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). In terms of the contract the first ship is scheduled for delivery by the end of June, 1978. The keel of the ship was laid on 11th February, 1976

About 8,200 Tonnes of Steel has already been received at site and another 5 900 Tonnes are to arrive by September, 1976. About 2,300 Tonnes of steel has already been processed. This includes 33 units of double bottom fabricated and erected in the Dock. Total steel assemblies completed is 1,610 Tonnes Orders have already been placed for Main Engine, Steering Gear, Shafting and Stern Gear, Propellers, Stern Frame and Rudder Outfit Action for procurement of various other items required is in progress

It is expected that the ship would be launched during the third Quarter of 1977

कागज का उत्पादन

1007. श्री मानसिंह भंवर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कागज की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में उत्पादन का प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ख) कागज का उत्पादन करने वाले इस समय मुख्य केन्द्र कौन-कौन से हैं और उनके उत्पादन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके विस्तार की कोई योजना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध श्रीवास) : (क) से (ग) : इस समय देश में दो कागज प्रोद्योग हैं। पहला सरकारी क्षेत्र में सेवरी (सहारनपुर के समीप) में हिन्दुस्तान पेपर लि० द्वारा चलाया जाता है जो देशी घासों पर

आधारित है और इसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 18,000 टन है तथा दूसरा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में अलवाए (केरल) में है जिसे मैसर्स कोमिन्को बिनानी जिंक लि० द्वारा चलाया जाता है। यह आयातित जस्ता सान्द्रों पर आधारित है। 1975-76 के दौरान जस्ते का उत्पादन 27,829 टन रहा जो देश की जरूरत के लगभग 35% के बराबर था।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० इस समय अपने देबरी जस्ता प्रदायक की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 18,000 टन से बढ़ाकर 45,000 टन करने की कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा विशाखापत्तनम (आंध्र प्रदेश) में (आयातित जस्ता सान्द्रो पर आधारित) 30,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक नया प्रदावक लगा रहा है। इनको 1976-77 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की आशा है। अलवाए जस्ता प्रद्रावक की वार्षिक क्षमता का 20,000 टन से 40,000 टन तक विस्तार करने के लिए एक आशय पत्र भी जारी किया जा चुका है। यह काम छवीं योजना के शुरु में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Working class consumer price index numbers for 1961, 1971 and 1975

1008. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Index numbers of consumer prices for the working class, employment, productivity, money wages and real wages in 1961, 1971 and 1975; and

(b) State-wise index numbers of consumer prices for the working class, employment, productivity, money wages and real wages in 1961, 1971 and 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The information available with the Labour Bureau is given in the statement (No. I) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76].

(b) The position/information in respect of each of the Index Numbers is given below:—

(i) *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class (Industrial Workers)*

The Labour Bureau is not compiling the State-wise Consumer Price Index Numbers. However, Consumer Price Index Numbers in respect of some important industrial Centres are given in the statement (No. II) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76].

(ii) *Employment Indices*

The State-wise Index Numbers of Employment in Factories, Mines and Plantations for the years, 1961, 1971 and 1973 are given in the statement (No. III) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76].

(iii) *Productivity Indices*

Indices are available only for selected industries at all-India level and are given for the years 1961 and 1966 (latest available year) in the statement (No. IV) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76].

(iv) *Indices of Money Earnings*

State-wise Indices of money earnings in the manufacturing industries and mining industries with base 1961=100 are given for the years 1971 and 1972 (latest available) in the statements (Nos. VA and VB) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76]. Indices of money earnings for Plantation Workers are not available.

(v) *Indices of Real Earnings*

Since the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, which are used for converting the Index of Money Earnings into Index of Real Earnings are not compiled State-wise,

it is not possible to give State-wise Indices of Real Earnings.

However, Indices of Real Earnings on All-India basis for Manufacturing and Mining Sector on base (1961=100) are already given for 1971 and 1972 in statement No. I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11146/76].

Increase in Workers' Earnings after Emergency

1009. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) the number of man-days lost in the organised sector of industry as a whole after declaration of Emergency and how it compares with the same period in the previous year;

(b) the number of man-days lost specifically in heavy engineering, textile and jute industries; and

(c) whether workers' earnings have increased since the Emergency and, if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-11147/76]

Inadequate Medical Facilities in new trans-Yamuna Resettlement Colony

1010. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the incidents leading to death in the new trans-Yamuna resettlement Colony due to inadequate medical facilities; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to provide them prompt and adequate medical facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such incidents have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Question does not arise. However, the following 3 dispensaries have been recently opened by Delhi Administration, so far, in new trans-Yamuna resettlement colonies to provide medical facilities:—

(1) Kalyan Puri Dispensary.

(2) Trilok Puri Dispensary.

(3) Khichri Pur Dispensary.

Expansion Programmes for Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

1011. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Secretary in the Ministry of Steel had been to Moscow recently to hold talks on expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) A three-member delegation headed by the Secretary, Department of Steel had visited USSR in July 1976 at the invitation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Government of USSR. The opportunity was utilised to discuss with the concerned Soviet Government Ministries and organizations, important matters like Indian participation in third-country projects, collaboration in Research and Development in the steel sector, some matters concerning the steel plant expansion work going on at Bokaro and Bhilai, etc. It was also

agreed that further discussions should take place in detail on specific topics by experts of the two sides shortly.

World Bank Loan for Family Planning

1012. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought loan from the World Bank for family planning programme; and

(b) if so, the response of the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A population Project aided by International Deve lopment Association of the World Bank is already in operation in India The International Development Association has provided a credit of $ 21.2 million on their normal terms viz., 3/4th of 1 per cent as service charges and repayment of loan over 50 years including a grace period of 10 years Government of Sweden also co-finances this project with an aid of $ 10.6 million. The Government of India will finance all regular operational costs i.e. those within the Government of India pattern in Project Districts. The funds provided by IDA, and Sweden will be utilised for additional facilities to be provided under the Project in six districts of Uttar Pradesh (viz Lucknow, Sultanpur, Rai Bareli, Partapgarh, Muzzafarnagar and Saharanpur) and five districts of Karnataka (viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga Kolar and Chitradurga). The project is a time bound one for five years and is in progress since 1st April, 1973.

परिवार नियोजन के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन के परिपत्र

1013. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों तथा कर्मचारियों में परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी एक फार्म के साथ दिनांक 16 और 18 जून, 1976 के परिपत्र परिचालित किये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इशाक) : (क) भारत सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में 16 जून, तथा 18 जून, 1976 का कोई भी परिपत्र तथा तत्संबन्धी फार्म परिचालन नही किया है । किन्तु 28 जून, 1976 को परिवार नियोजन विभाग द्वारा भारत सरकार के सभी सचिवों के नाम एक अर्धशासकीय पत्र भेजा गया था जिसके साथ एक फार्म भी था और जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों से कुछ सूचना देने को कहा गया था ।

(ख) इस फार्म में यह सूचना मांगी गई थी कि —

(1) सरकारी कर्मचारी की वैवाहिक स्थिति क्या है ;

(2) सरकारी कर्मचारी और उसके पति अथवा पत्नी की क्या उम्र है ;

(3) उसके कितने जीवित बच्चे हैं ;

(4) अन्तिम बच्चे की क्या उम्र है ; और

(5) क्या वह किसी परिवार नियोजन के तरीके को अपना रहा है, इत्यादि ।

इस सूचना का आशय उन पात्र-दम्पतियों के आकड़ों को इकट्ठा करके उनको विश्लेषण करना था जो प्रजननशील आयु-वर्ग में आते

हैं और जिनके तीन या तीन से अधिक बच्चे हैं और जिन्होंने अभी तक परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों को नहीं अपनाया है ।

(ग) सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Racial violence in South Africa

1014. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent outbreaks of racial violence in South Africa; and

(b) to what extent these violences have affected Indians living there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Persons of Indian origin (South African nationals) together with other black and coloured South African People have been affected. According to reports received 100 families of Indian origin have been forcibly moved from their established shopping area to another area. Three student leaders have also been arrested.

Loans advanced to Paradeep Port

1015. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of loans advanced to the Paradeep Port, since its inception; and

(b) progress made by it and the assistance and co-operation extended by the Central Government in developing the Paradeep Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The entire investment made by the State Government in Paradeep Port till it was taken over by the Central Government from 1st June, 1965 has been treated as a loan to the Port to be repaid by it to the State Government. After 1st June, 1965, the loans advanced to the Port by Central Government are in the nature of 'Ways and Means' advances and loans for development schemes.

(b) Equipment and facilities available at the Port for the handling of cargo have been improved and enhanced over the years keeping in view the requirements of traffic, current as well as projected. More important of the equipment available at the Port include locomotives, rear dumpers and front-end-loaders (for handling coal) and floating craft like tugs, launches, barges etc. A general cargo berth was commissioned in April, 1975. To counter-act the effects of erosions, a sea-wall over a distance of 1200 metres has been completed and contracts for the remaining stretches of the sea-wall over 3150 metres have been awarded. A contract for wagon tipplers for handling iron ore wagons has been placed and to facilitate the handling of iron ore traffic in the meanwhile, interim unloading facilities have been sanctioned. Certain improvements and modifications to the iron ore handling system in the Port so as to enhance the throughout of the existing plant have been agreed to and pursuant action is in progress. Construction of a ware-house, 269 residential quarters and two K.V. lines for supplying powers to the Port have been completed. Some other proposals for development are under consideration of Government.

World Bank assistance to develop a comprehensive demonstration project

1016. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of World Bank to develop a comprehensive demonstration project in a limited area of U.P. and Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The total cost of the Project is $31.8 million for running the Project for a period of five years commencing from 1st April, 1973. Of this total amount, one-third, *viz.*, $ 10.6 million will be by way of grant from Sweden and two-third *viz.*, $ 21.2 million from I.D.A. as credit on their normal terms namely 3/4th of 1 per cent as service charges and repayment of loan over 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. The Government of India will finance all regular operational costs, *i.e.*, those within the Government of India pattern in Project Districts. The funds provided by I.D.A. and Sweden will be utilised for additional facilities to be provided under the Project in six Districts of Uttar Pradesh (*viz.*, Lucknow, Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Rai Bareli, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar) and five Districts of Karnataka (*viz.*, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Kolar).

Steps for T.B. Control

1017. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tuberculosis control officers and clinics for diagnosis and treatment of this disease in the country, State-wise, and the total number of in-patients there;

(b) the number of T.B. patients treated and cured of the disease during the last three years; and

(c) the other measures which are proposed to be adopted to launch a drive to immunise vulnerable groups of individuals and at the same time detect and treat infective cases at early stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The following steps are being taken to immunise vulnerable population and to detect and treat infected cases in their early stages:—

(1) BCG Vaccination is being integrated with the general immunization programme of the general health services for speedy and effective coverage of newborns and infants in Rural Areas.

(2) Sputim microscopy and treatment facilities for T.B. patients are being provided in Primary Health Centres and other peripheral Medical and Health Institutions so that these are available to the suffering population nearest to their homes and the infectious T.B. patients can be detected as early as possible and put under treatment.

(3) More active participation of peripheral Medical and Health Institutions in implementation of the T.B. Control Programme is being ensured, and the Multi-purpose Health Workers are going to be involved in T.B. case-finding, treatment and B.C.G. vaccination programme.

(4) The production of freeze dried B.C.G. vaccine at B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy is being further augmented with a view to meeting the additional requirements.

Loss suffered by P & T Department through theft of copper wire

1018. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered every year by P & T Department through theft of copper wire;

(b) the number of persons arrested during the last three years for stealing copper wire, the number of employees of the P & T Department among them and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken or efforts made to put an end to the theft of copper wire?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) The value of Copper wire stolen from the overhead alignments during the preceding 3 years is indicated below:

1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,268,342	15,096,143	10,355,932

(b) The information available with the P&T Department has been tabulated Circle/Region-wise as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11148/76].

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the incidence of theft of Telegraph and telephone wire which include:

(i) Amendment of the Telegraph Wires Unlawful Possession Act providing for minimum punishment for the first offence, confiscation by court of conveyance used for carriage of stolen wires and giving powers to the police for search of any place in case of suspicion and seizure of stolen telegraph wires; and

(ii) Replacement of copper wire by A.C.S.R. (Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced) or Copper coated steel wires.

Educated Unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges

1019 SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed registered with employment exchanges as on 31st March, 1976;

(b) their break-up under matriculates, graduates, post-graduates, engineers and doctors;

(c) the numbers who have borne on the registers for more than two years; and

(d) in what manner Government wants to create gainful employment for them and by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The available information is contained in the statement attached.

Statement

(a) to (c). While the break-up of educated (Matriculate and above) jobseekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges according to duration is not available, their number together with their distribution accord-

ing to the level of education, as on 31st December, 1975 is given below:

Sl. No.	Educational level	No. in thousands
1.	Matriculates	2641·2
2.	Higher Secondary(including intermediates/Under-Graduates)	1228·1
3.	Graduates total	858·7
i)	Engineers	17·0
ii)	Doctors	7·3
iii)	Others	834·4
4.	Post-Graduates	77·2
i)	Engineers	0·3
ii)	Doctors	0·4
iii)	Others	76·5
	TOTAL	4805·2(R)

NOTE I. The information is collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

II. Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi (Delhi and Jamia Millia Universities).

III. R : Revised.

IV. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

(d) While no time limit as such can be fixed, considerable employment opportunities for the educated unemployed are expected to be created during the Fifth Five Year Plan through the implementation of Plan programmes in different sectors, such as agriculture, irrigation, power generation, command area development of major irrigation systems, small and medium industries, social services, trade, commerce and other tertiary and allied activities. Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people is the vigorous implementation of the Apprentices Scheme, including the graduate engineers and diploma-holders.

Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Youth

1020. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the new employment created last year separately in the industrial sector and other organised sectors to absorb unemployed educated youth;

(b) the extent of success achieved under self-employment schemes so far as educated youth are concerned; and

(c) the extent of employment opportunities likely to be created by the end of the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) While precise information regarding the number of new employment opportunities created in the industrial sector and other organised sectors is not available, a total of over 7.09 lakh vacancies (5.67 lakh in the Public Sector and 1.42 lakh in the Private Sector) were notified to the Employment Exchanges during the period 1st July, 1975 to 31st May, 1976 in various States. However, this information separately for the educated unemployed is not available. These figures do not cover the vacancies notified to and filled through agencies other than Employment Exchanges such as Public Service Commissions, Railway Service Commissions etc.

(b) Substantial employment opportunities were created under the self-employment schemes of Half-a-Million Jobs Programme and the Employment Promotion Programme. A statement showing employment generated under the self-employment schemes of these two programmes for the full period since their inception to date, is laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-11149/76*].

(c) Considerable employment opportunities are expected to be created through the implementation of plan programmes in different sectors in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, precise estimates of employment likely to be generated are not available.

Staffing pattern of Telephone Exchanges

1021 SHRI DAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the general staffing pattern of the Telephone Exchanges in the country;

(b) whether most of the Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra are understaffed, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to tone up the standard of telephone services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The staffing pattern of the Telephone Exchanges is dedermined by the size, load of traffic, etc of the exchange.

(b) No, Sir. There is some shortage of technicians who are meant for maintenance of Telephone Exchanges.

(c) Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies of technicians by those candidates who are under training.

Economic help to Mozambique and Angola

1022 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send economic help to Mozambique and Angola for their development; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the assistance are as follows:

Mozambique

Government have decided to extend assistance of Rs. 900,000 to the Government of Mozambique for the purchase of goods and services from India. This is a token of our desire to assist Mozambique in coping with the problems arising out of the closing its frontiers with Rhodesia in implementation of the U.N. sanctions against that country.

An economic delegation from Mozambique is expected to visit India shortly to identify other areas in which we can help.

Angola

Government have airlifted a consignment of medical supplies worth Rs. 1 lakh to Angola and will also be gifting stationery for school children in Angola. Expert level discussions are expected to be held shortly in order to assess the type and quantum of further assistance that India can render to Angola.

Apex Body meetings to discuss Workers' problems

1023 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Apex Body has so far met to discuss the problems of the workers in last three months with special reference to textile, plantation, jute and sugar; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) During the period of last three months from May to July, 1976, besides the National Apex Body which met on 24th July, 1976, the following meetings of the National Industrial Committees, compact committee of National Apex Body and Expert Committee Textiles were held:

1. National Industrial Committee on Jute—27-5-1976.

2. National Industrial Committee Textile (Private Sector)—17-6-1976.

3. National Industrial Committee on Plantation—18-6-1976.

4. National Industrial Committee on Engineering—2-6-1976

5. National Industrial Committee on Chemicals—18-6-1976

6 National Industrial Committee on Cement—15-6-1976

7. National Industrial Committee on Jute—22-7-1976.

8. National Industrial Committee on Paper—23-7-1976

9. National Industrial Committee on Banking—23-7-1976

10. Expert Committee on Textile —6-7-1976 and 7-7-1976

11 Compact Committee of National Apex Body—5th & 6th May, 10th to 12th May, 18th & 19th May, 1976

(b) The compact Committee of National Apex Body and the Expert Committee on Textiles submitted their reports after investigation into the specific cases referred to them The National Apex Body and the National Industrial Committees continued to deal with the issues relating to closures, retrenchments, lay-off, apprehended closures, production/productivity, workers' Participation in Management and various other problems relating to the industries and arrived at decisions.

Increased allocation of funds for Steel

1024. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation of funds for steel has been increased considerably;

(b) if so, how far this would help expansion of steel projects; and

(c) whether Salem Steel Plant will be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) The allocation of funds for the Steel Department for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 142 31 crores more than the allocation for the year 1975-76 (revised) i.e. an increase of 43.4 per cent. The allocation for the current year is Rs 469.73 crores and includes a sum of Rs. 88.5 crores on account of the Kudremukh Project.

(b) Adequate allocation of funds has been provided to meet the expansion schedules.

(c) Allocation for Salem Steel Limited for 1976-77 is Rs. 3 0 crores.

Algiers Meeting

1025. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL RHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attended the Algiers meeting held recently; and

(b) if so, the suggestions put by India at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. India attended the meeting

of Foreign Ministers of the members of Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries held at Algiers from 20 May to 2 June, 1976.

(b) The suggestions made by India are contained in Foreign Minister's statement at the meeting, a copy of which is placed in the library.

Construction of Haldia Port

1026. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the stage reached in construction of Haldia Port and when it is likely to be completed;

(b) whether Haldia Port offers a wide scope for port based units;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Civil works relating to the berths and the lock have been completed. The Caisson gates have been taken into the Cambers and the fitting of hydraulic machinery and pipework is in progress. The erection of cargo handling equipment of the ore and coal berths is in progress The remaining works are expected to be completed by the year end.

(b) to (d). In drawing up the plan for the Haldia Dock Project, development of port based industries was kept in view. An oil refinery under Indian Oil Corporation has already come up at Haldia and a fertiliser factory is now under construction by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Lands have been kept reserved for future needs of port-based and port-oriented industries. The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of the Government or West Bengal are also taking necessary steps in this direction.

Missing Nomination Forms of Provident Fund in Regional Offices

1027. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the nomination forms found missing in the Regional P.F. Offices with particular reference to Rajasthan, in respect of the existing members;

(b) if so, the total number of nomination forms found missing and in how many cases, action has been taken by the Rajasthan Provident Fund Office to obtain duplicate nomination forms from the members through their employers; and

(c) by what time this whole process is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under.—

(a) and (b). The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners (including the Regional Commissioner, Rajasthan) have already been instructed to conduct a thorough census to list out the wanting nomination forms and to supply the list to the concerned employers and the Area Provident Fund Inspectors for following up and obtaining the requisite forms The work is in progress. However ,in the Rajasthan Region, during the period from 1-4-1975 to 31-3-1976, nomination forms in respect of 3,747 members were received ,in duplicate through their employers, 2715 of these forms were scrutinised and accepted and the duplicate copies thereof were returned, duly accepted, to the members through their employers. The balance number of 1,032 forms has also since been disposed off. During the period from 1-4-1976 to 31-7-1976,

3,274 forms were received in the Rajasthan Regional Office and 1,779 forms were scrutinised and accepted till 30-6-1976. The majority of the remaining were received only in July, 1976.

(c) Efforts are being made to update the work in about three motnhs. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners, have, however been instructed to take expeditious action in the matter and it is being pursued vigorously.

Employees of H.T.X.R. Deptt. of Calcutta Port Trust

1028. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees attached to Chitpur Junction, H.T.X.R. Department under Calcutta Port Trust, are left to work under rain and sun since 1968 without any office room;

(b) if so, the reason for not providing office room in spite of several requests from the workmen concerned; and

(c) when the difficulties will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Although there is no proper office-cum-rest shelter for the Train.

(b) and (c). Examining Staff of Calcutta Port Trust at Chitpur, improvised arrangements have been made for this by using an old building. However like any other Railway Yard, the examination of wagons has to be done in the open.

Due to certain objections raised by the Eastern Railway, the Port Trust's plan to construct and Office-cum-rest shelter for the concerned staff could not be proceeded with, Clearence of the Eastern Railway, has, however been obtained recently by Calcutta Port Trust, but fresh estimates will have to be prepared by the Port Trust as the old estimates are no longer valid. In the meantime, the Eastern Railway has proposed abolishing dual control at Chitpur Junction. If this materialises, posting of the Port Trust's train examining staff at Chitpur will not be necessary. The whole matter is being examined by the Calcutta Port Trust.

Construction of quarters for Telecommunications Employees in Orissa Circle

1029. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanctioned quarters for the employees working under Telecommunications in Orissa Circle have been constructed at different places in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters, completed under construction and the time by which they will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Out of 300 quarters approved for construction in Orissa Circle for both Postal and Telecom staff, 100 have been construted. 90 quarters are proposed to be taken up for construction during 1976-77, and are expected to be completed by 1978-79. Construction of the balance of 110 quarters will be taken up later depending upon the availability of funds.

Shipping Policy

1030. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently announced shipping policy of Government

will affect the proposed and sanctioned minor ports in different States and the sanctioned industries connected or dependents on such minor ports; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and measures proposed to be taken for the establishment of minor ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No such announcement of shipping policy has been made recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Exclusion of contract labour from membership of Unions

1031. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a policy decision by Government for not subjecting contract labour for the purpose of verification of membership for recognition of trade unions in general and iron-ore mines in Orissa in particular; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Procedure for Verification of Membership of Unions for the purpose of recognition under the Code of Discipline, it is ensured that only those workers are included in the lists of the unions who were on the Muster Roll of the management on the date of reckoning. This criterion is generally applied in the case of all categories of industries and in all States except where recognition of unions is regulated by a statute.

Completion of Gopalpur Port in Orissa

1032. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 241 on 25-3-1976 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since examined the scheme;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at; and

(c) whether Central Government have received the request from the State Government of Orissa to expedite it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The scheme for the developpment of the minor port of Gopalpur is still under examination of Government.

(c) Yes.

Transportation of Iron Ore from Kudremukh to New Mangalore Port

1033. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the method by which iron ore is proposed to be brought to New Mangalore Port from Kudremukh;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration is necessary for the transportation of ore by this method; and

(c) if so, the nature of foreign collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The iron ore concentrate from the Concentrator Plant at Kudremukh will be transported to Managlore in the form of slurry through a pipeline, approximately 58 kms. long

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the unique nature, size and complexities of the Project, foreign collaboration is being obtained for the mine development, engineering construction and opration of the Project during the initial period of three years after construction. This will also include the designing,, construction and operation of the iron ore slurry pipeline.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

1034. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress made so far in executing the works under the Kundemukh Iron Ore Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The progress made so far in regard to certain major items of work relating to the Kundremukh Project is indicated below:

(i) A wholly owned Government Company named, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, with an authorised capital of Rs 150 crores, has been incorporated on 2nd April, 1976 for the implementation of the Project The Chairman-cum-Managing Director as well as six other part time Directors of the Company have been appointed.

Appointments have also been made, and are being made, at the top, middle lower levels with a view to providing adequate organisational set-up, according to requirements.

(ii) Proposals for the selection and appointment of a suitable foreign party as consultant for mine planning and development, engineering and construction are under consideration. A final decision in this regard is likely to be taken shortly.

(iii) Based on the recommendations of an inter-ministerial Committee, a number of procedural relaxation/simplification of rules and regulations, etc. have been made in favour of the Project, so as to ensure its speedy implementation.

(iv) The fair weather road from Kalasa to Malleswara has been improved, and a Bailey Bridge launched across river Bhadra to provide access to the plant site during monsoon also. The work on the construction of a permanent road from Padubidri to the mine site has also been undertaken by the State Government and is expected to be completed by March 1978, to meet the requirements of the Project for transportation of heavy plant and equipment.

(v) Work has already started on the Chakra Savehaklu Scheme, which provides for the construction of two dams and water conductor system to make additional water available to the Sharavati Power Plant for generation of additional power required for the Kudremukh Project. The power is likely to be available in 1980. The Karnataka Electricity Board has also agreed to make 1MVA of electrical power available from December 1976 to meet the temporary requirement of the Project during construction stage. The immediate power requirements are being met through Diesel generators.

(vi) Some accommodation has already been constructed for the staff at mine site, and more is under constructoin.

(vii) Survey work is in progress for the alignment of the slurry pipeline for transport of iron ore from mine site to Mangalore Port.

(viii) Tele-communication facilities between Bangalore, Mangalore and Kudremukh are being further developed.

Non-aligned Summit at Colombo

1035. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general draft for the consideration of the Colombo Summit has already been circulated to the participants of the Non-aligned Summit;

(b) if so, the response of the other countries to that; and

(c) how far the area of conflict have been minimized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The draft decisions are being considered at present by the Colombo Summit. They will be finalized on the basis of consultations and consensus among the delegations.

Development of Mineral Products

1036. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and of the mineral mines where the mineral products are developed; and

(b) in how many States the geological survey is going on at present to find the mineral deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) 3719 mines were functioning during 1975 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-11150/76].

Harmful effect of tranquilisers on Pregnant Women

1037. SHR D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of findings abroad that use of tranquilisers by women in advanced stage of pregnancy could cause birth defects; and

(b) if so, whether Government will ban use of tranquilisers in such cases in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes. The findings of studies abroad do not suggest that the use of tranquilisers by women in advanced stages of pregnancy could cause birth defects. However, the use of tranquilisers during the first trimester of pregnancy has been found to be associated with the increased risk of birth defects

(b) No. Manufacturers of drugs do caution against use of tranquilisers during the first trimester of pregnancy in the promotional literature supplied by them to the medical practitioners.

Exploitation of mineral wealth in Karnataka

1038. SHR K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to exploit all the mineral wealth in Karnataka State; and

(b) whether any mining industries are proposed in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Important minerals being exploited in

Karnataka are asbestos, bauxite, chromite, copper ore, gold, iron ore, Kaolin, limestone, manganese ore, magnesite, ochre, silica sand, granite and steatite etc.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Registered Labour Contractors in India

1039. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered labour contractors in the country, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for keeping such a system and allowing contractors to keep thousands of workers as slaves and minting money at their cost, and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish this system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). Responsibility for the implementation of the Contract Labour Act in industries which fall in the State sphere rests with the concerned State Governments. Statements showing the number of contractors to whom licences had been issued as on May 31, 1976, so far as the Central sphere is concerned, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11151/76]. The Contract Labour Act seeks to abolish contract labour system where it can be done away with, and to regulate it where its abolition is not considered feasible for the time being. Government have been taking steps in this regard from time to time, and following recommendations of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, contract labour system has already been abolished in the following five prohibited categories in coal mines:

(i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal; (ii) Coal loading and unloading; (iii) Overburden removal and earth cutting; (iv) Soft coke manufacturing; and (v) Driving of stone drifts, and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.

Following recommendations of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, three Committees are at present going into the question of contract labour system in (i) Loco Sheds of Indian Railways, (ii) Limestone Manganese and Dolomite mines, and (iii) Iron Ore Mines in the country

Medical Treatment in ESIC Dispensaries

1040 SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the quality of medical aid treatment to persons covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act and whether the present way is not quick and efficient at the level of dispensaries where doctors do not properly check up a patient; and

(b) the steps taken to stop thefts of costly medicines from ESIC's stores and how many officials have been penalised in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The administration of medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of State Governments, except in Delhi where the Employees' State Insurance Corporation itself arranges medical care. The information furnished by the Corporation with regard

to provision of medical care in Delhi is as given below:—

(a) There are 26 dispensaries (22 full time and 4 part-time) with 156 posts of medical officers, for out-door medical treatment. The system of examination of patients by Doctors in these dispensaries is quite quick, efficient and satisfactory. Individual complaints are looked into and remedial steps are taken wherever necessary.

(b) A few cases of shortages and pilferage occurred in dispensaries and medical stores in Delhi for which appropriate steps have been taken. One Pharmacist was compulsorily retired, another is under suspension and a departmental enquiry is in progress. In two other cases, departmental enquiries have been instituted.

Central help to solve Unemployment Problem among Educated Youth

1041. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of unemployment among educated youth;

(b) the concrete achievements made by States in the past one year to tackle this problem; and

(c) to what extent the Centre has helped the States in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). During the last few years a number of special employment oriented schemes for the benefit of educated youth such as the Programme for Educated Unemployed, Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories, Half-a-Million-Jobs Programme and Employment Promotion Programme were formulated and implemented. Details of Central assistance released expenditure incurred and employment generated under these programmes are given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11152/76]. The last named Programme *viz.*, the Employment Promotion Programme was taken up during the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75). Employment generated under this programme during 1974-75 and 1975-76, State-wise is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11152/76]. The spill-over assistance of Rs. 490.56 lakhs was released to various States during the period 1st July, 1975 to date under the Employment Promotion Programme as given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11152/76].

Creation of employment opportunities on an extensive scale constitutes one of the basic elements of strategy in the 5th Five Year Plan. Bulk of employment opportunities to the educated youth would be provided during the 5th Five Year Plan through the implementation of Plan Programmes in different sectors, such as, Agriculture, Irrigation, Power Generation, Command Area Development of Major Irrigation Systems, Small and Medium Industries, Social Services, Trade, Commerce and other tertiary and allied activities. Provision has also been made in the Fifth Plan for creation of self-employment opportunities for the educated job seekers. In the Village and Small Industries sector the broad-strategy of development programmes is to generate and promote entrepreneurship and provide a package consultancy services so as to generate maximum opportunities of employment, especially self-employment. Industrial and Commercial Estates are being set up in various States and loans are made available by the Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions to the prospective entrepreneurs in order to enable them to set up their own ventures.

Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities

is the vigorous implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961. The progress achieved under the above programme since July, 1975 is indicated below:—

	Number of trade apprentices in position as on	
	30-6-1975	13-8-1976
State Sector	47,047	89,714
Central Sector	22,189	50,691
TOTAL	69,236	1,40,405

In addition, 12,864 Graduate Engineers and Diploma-Holders have also been engaged as apprentices under the Act since July, 1975.

Talks with U.K. on Entry Permits

1042. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official talks were held between India and U.K. on entry permits;

(b) whether topics of international interest also figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DASS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pending Applications for Mining Leases

1043. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants, individuals and firms, whose applications for the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases for the minerals other than Coal and natural gas are pending with Government from Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, with their respective areas; and

(b) the approximate time taken for the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11153/76].

(b) The time required for disposal of such applications depends upon whether inter-ministerial consultation is required and whether any questions of policy are involved, before recommendations of State Governments are rejected or accepted. It is not possible, therefore, to indicate any time taken.

Different rates of wages in Steel Yards in Bombay

1044. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that for similar type of work operation the workers in different steel yards in Bombay were paid different rates of wages; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported that the storage and handling contractors who were not registered with the Iron and Steel Labour Board of the Government

of Maharashtra have been asked both by the State Government and Hindustan Steel Limited to get themselves registered and to pay to their labour, for handling iron and steel materials the rates as approved by the Board.

Mine Licensing Rules

1045. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the mine licensing rules; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Certain amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, are under consideration which will also necessitate amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. It is, therefore, necessary to take a consolidated view of the proposed amending legislation as well as the rules framed thereunder. A comprehensive review of the MCRs 1960 shall be taken after the proposed amending legislation is finalised. The main features, *inter-alia*, being kept in view for amending the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 are:—

(i) to streamline the procedures for the grant of mineral concession;

(ii) to lay emphasis on workmanlike and efficient mining of minerals;

(iii) to check illegal mining of minerals;

(iv) to ensure prompt payment of mining dues by mine owners; and

(v) to facilitate extension of loans by financial institutions to the mining industry.

Mini Steel Plants

1046. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Mini Steel Plants set up in the country upto date;

(b) total capital investment; total installed capacity and actual production during 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(c) number of plants remained closed as at the end of June, 1976; and

(d) the factors responsible for poor performance of the Mini Steel Plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). About 100 Mini steel plants have so far been set up in the country. The total capital investment on the Mini steel plants is of the order of Rs 116 crores. Total installed capacity is 2.6 million tonnes per annum in terms of ingots. Actual production during 1974-75 was 0.75 million tonnes and during 1975-76, 104 million tonnes (in terms of liquid metal production including alloy steel and steel for castings).

Information regarding number of plants which remain closed at the end of June, 1976 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Till 1975, the major problems of the industry was low availability of power and shortage of scrap. These are no longer their main problems. Some Mini steel plants had been earlier facing difficulties mainly on account of uneconomic working, difficulty in marketing of their products and inadequate credit facilities etc. Government decision to provide relief in excise duty and general improvements in the country's economy has been of substantial help to these units and their

production has now started picking up.

Rise in Retrenchments, Lay-Offs and Closures

1047. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs between January and June, 1975, July and December, 1975 and January and June, 1976 State-wise;

(b) number of retrenchments, lay-offs and closures of factories between January and June, 1975, July and December, 1975 and January and June, 1976 State-wise; and

(c) factors responsible for sharp rise in the incidence for retrenchments, lay offs and closures during these periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Survey of Educated Unemployed by Samachar

1048. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pletsed to state:

(a) whether Samachar has recently made a survey of unemployment among the educated persons in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of that survey; and

(c) the impact of Government's schemes of employment generation for educated persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to a report published by 'Samachar' in Financial Express dated 11-6-76 referring to a craze for white collar jobs, specially among under-graduates. According to the available information which relates to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered with employment exchanges, a rising trend in the number of job seekers (matriculates and above) is indicated. This number was 48.05 lakhs as on 31-12-75 which included 38.69 lakhs (approximately 80 per cent) under-graduates.

(c) Substantial employment opportunities were created under various employment schemes, the details of which are as follows:

(1) Programme for educated unemployed.	0.97 lakh jobs.
(2) Special Employment for States and Union Territories.	1.85 lakh jobs plus 239.21 lakh man-days of employment.
(3) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme.	3.42 lakh jobs.
(4) Employment Promotion Programme.	0.67 lakh jobs.

The employment strategy adopted in the 5th Five Year Plan is to provide employment opportunities through the implementation of Plan programme in different sectors. All these programmes are expected to generate substantial job opportunities in different States. In addition, the 20-Point Economic Programme, currently under implementation, would substantially accelerate the generation of employment opportunities.

Fire-Fighting Training of Seamen

1050. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an institute for merchant navy to train the seamen in fire-fighting on board; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Fire-Fighting Institute will train the Merchant Navy Officers and seamen for handling fire on board ships in an efficient and effective manner.

Drug Addiction among Youth

1051. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug addiction and abuse, especially among the youth, is assuming menacing proportions; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). There have been reports to be the effect that the use of intoxicating drugs is on the increase, particularly among the students. The Central Government, therefore, have appointed a Committee to inter alia enquire into the extent of drug addition in the country, particularly amongst the student community and to submit its recommendations.

Indians Stranded in Iran

1052. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians are stranded in Iran and are facing tough time there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Some cases of illiterate/semi-iliterate Indians who went to Iran on false promises of lucratice jobs by unscrupulous agents in India and were deserted on arrival there have come to the notice of the Government. Due to lack of financial resources and knowledge of local language such persons naturally face hardships.

(c) All possible help is rendered to the stranded persons in the matter of their repatriation, as and when they approach our Embassy in Iran. The Government are also taking appropriate administrative and legal measures to check the activities of the unscruplous recruiting agents operating in this field.

अजमेर के उर्स में विदेशियों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

1053. श्री लालजी भर्ट : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों से दौरान अजमेर (राजस्थान) में ख्वाजा मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती के सालाना उर्स में कितने विदेशियों ने भाग लिया और उनकी देश-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिन पाल दास) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

एक फास्फेट की बिक्री

1054. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1975-76 में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के खान-स्कोटेडा खान से एक फास्फेट की बिक्री 62 प्रतिशत अधिक हुई है जबकि उसी अवधि में आयात में 45 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है; और

(ख) उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए खनन कार्यों में मशीनों का प्रयोग बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Sterilization in Delhi

1055. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi had set a record in sterilization during April-June, 1976; and

(b) if so, the number of persons sterilized during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Delhi Union Territory recorded a very high performance of 447.7 per cent of the proportionate target in sterilizations during the period.

(b) 32,456 sterilizations were performed during this period, as per the provisional figures available.

Request from Kerala Government for Sanctioning one attack Phase Unit (Malaria)

1056. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to sanction one attack phase Unit (Malaria) to cover the susceptible area in Kerala consequent on deforestation and colonisation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Kerala is in the maintenance phase under National Malaria Eradication Programme. Hence under the existing pattern, no Central assistance is admissible to Kerala Government.

Conservation of Cultural Monuments and Establishment of Industrial Estates in Afghanistan

1057. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of India are assisting in conservation of several major cultural monuments and also in establishing industrial estates in Afghanistan; and

(b) the steps taken by External Publicity Division to publicize these cooperation projects all over the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of India are co-operating in the conservation of 2 Buddha Colossi with shrines around them at Bamiyan and the Khwaja Parsa mosque at Balkh.

The Government of India have also cooperated with the Government of Afghanistan in establishing an industrial estate for small scale industries at Kabul Currently an Indian experts' team is in Afghanistan to prepare feasibility reports for setting up industrial estates in Kandahar, Harat and Balkh Its reports are expected to be ready very soon

(b) Decisions relating to cooperation in economic and technical areas between the Governments of India and Afghanistan are taken in the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission and information pertaining to these decisions are given adequate publicity through communiques and press releases The External Publicity Division has brought out a booklet entitled 'The Buddha in Afghanistan India's Aid to Bring Bamiyan back to Life"

Loss on Sales by IISCO Stockyards

1058 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether escalation in prices of certain steel items came into effect from 31st March, 1976,

(b) whether Indian Iron and Steel stockyards at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, continued to make sales on that day (31-3-76), at the earlier prices, and on credit, to certain private traders, thereby benefiting the latter and incurring heavy losses for the company; and

(c) if so, whether such malpractices have been inquired into, and with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The prices of steel were increased by the Joint Plant Committee with effect from 1st April, 1976 consequent upon the increase in railway freight rates.

(b) Sales were made by IISCO stockyards on 31-3-1976 at prices ruling on that date, and in some cases sales were effected on credit as per their normal commercial practice

(c) Does not arise

Sale of Steel "Defectives", Etc. by IISCO Stockyards

1059 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of steel sold as (A) "Defectives", (B) "Non-standard", cut down steel, and (C) "Standard" steel of tested quality through the IISCO stockyards at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, month by month, during the financial year, 1975-76, to (i) consumers direct and (ii) private traders, and

(b) whether he will order an inquiry into the reported allegations that large quantities of steel are fraudulently shown as "Defectives", and "Non-standard", to make personal gains in collusion with private traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारत और बंगला देश के बीच पार्सल डाक सेवा

1060. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच पार्सल डाक सेवा स्थायी तौर पर आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत और बंगला देश ने एक द्विपक्षीय पार्सल डाक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं । यह समझौता 1-8-1976 से लागू हुआ है । इसने उस तदर्थ व्यवस्था का स्थान ले लिया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 1-3-1973 से डाक पार्सलों का आदान-प्रदान होता आ रहा था । बीमा, रजिस्ट्रीय, पुन प्रेषण आदि के पार्सलों पर डाक शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क अन्तर्देशीय डाक की दरों में हेर-फेर करने पड़ेंगे । इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित दरों में एक पूरक प्रभार भी लिया जाता है :—

	पैसे
1 किलोग्राम तक .	1.50
1 किलोग्राम से ऊपर 3 किलोग्राम तक . . .	2.45
3 किलोग्राम से ऊपर 5 किलोग्राम तक . . .	3.95
5 किलोग्राम से ऊपर 10 किलोग्राम तक .	6.15

पार्सल को रजिस्ट्री कराना अनिवार्य है और अधिकतम स्वीकृत वजन 10 किलोग्राम है ।

Obtaining Consent of M.Ps. to Serve on Telephone Advisory Committees

1061 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has obtained, consent of M.Ps. to serve on Telephone Advisory Committees of Bombay and other cities while extending tenure of previous committees, after obtaining such consents; and

(b) whether Government are considering any new approach about necessity and or composition of committees attached to telephone districts, postal and telecom circles?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA). (a) The nomination of M.Ps. on the Telephone Advisory Committees is made on the recommendations of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The question of obtaining the consent of the concerned M.Ps by this Ministry does not arise. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have been informed of the extension of the term of Telephone Advisory Committees at Delhi and Bombay.

(b) No Sir.

11.55 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT ON PERFORMANCE OF INDIA'S HOCKEY TEAM IN OLYMPICS

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I have a small suggestion to make. I had tabled a Calling Attention notice regarding the debacle of our hockey team in the Montreal Olympics. No statement has come on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter is being considered by a Study Com-

[Mr. Speaker]

mittee. There has been one meeting. There will be another. After that, it will come to the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No announcement has been made in this House so far.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for announcement.

11.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1974-75 OF MADRAS PORT TRUST AND BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963: —

(i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11133/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1976 containing corrigendum to Notication No. G.S.R. 646 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11134/76].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH FOR 1974-75 AND OF AIR INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1973-74.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11135/76].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11136/76].

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (Hindi version)

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the report earlier along with the English version. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11137/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(एक) दामोदर घाटी अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (5) के अन्तर्गत दामोदर घाटी निगम के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी सस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा वर्ष 1973-74 के लेखे सम्बन्धी लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

(दो) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11138/76.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., AHMEDABAD FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of Gujarat on the working of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11139/76].

11.58 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1976."

ANTIQUTITIES AND ART TREASURES (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Antiquitities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

11.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT SITUATION IN VARIOUS STATES

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the Calling Attention notice, I would like to impress upon the House that we should be brief. I do not want them not to make more points, but they should be brief. So the first Member should not take more than 3-4 minutes and the other hon. Members 2 to 3 minutes, so

[Mr. Speaker]

that we are able to finish the item in 30-35 minutes. This will enable me to admit more Calling Attention notices. Otherwise, if you take more time, it will be difficult to adjust.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur). On this Calling Attention, may I say with your permission that we had also sent in a Calling Attention notice? But we want a full discussion of the drought situation prevailing in the country. That will be more helpful so that more members can participate.

MR. SPEAKER You write to me.

I would also request Ministers to make a complete but a brief reply, not a prolonged reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) Brief on both sides.

12 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Very brief.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Questions should also be brief. Today the whole list is over

AN HON MEMBER It should be mini

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that a statement be made thereon:

> The drought situation in various States resulting in lack of drinking water and death of livestock particularly in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other drought-prone regions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): This year the South-west monsoon set in time on 31st May in Kerala and moved rapidly to some parts of the Peninsula. However, the monsoon activity weakened, particularly in the South during the second and third weeks of June. The monsoon revived in Southern and some eastern States in the last week of June but in most parts of the country it remained weak until the first week of July. Due to erratic behaviour of monsoon Government have received reports of drought in parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala In Tamil Nadu on account of deficiency in the last North-East monsoon, which is the main source of rainfall in that State, drought condition was reported in some districts.

According to the available information, crop position in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is good as the monsoon has been adequate in these States In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the position is satisfactory except in a few isolated pockets In certain areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, due to dry spells and deficient rainfall transplantation of paddy has been delayed Although South-west monsoon advanced into Kerala well in time, generally scanty rainfall persisted upto middle of July There has been some improvement thereafter but the overall rainfall so far in the State is deficient by about 45 per cent The crop sown in the first part of Viruppu season was affected. In Karnataka rains received during May to July were delayed and deficient The northern districts, the coastal and Malnad areas of the State have not been affected except in small pockets The southern districts were affected. However, during the month of July there has been rainfall all over the State except in some Talukas, and the position in most of the areas has improved. In

Tamil Nadu, besides the difficulties caused in some districts on account of deficient North-East monsoon, due to inadequate rainfall in the catchment areas in Western Ghats in the States of Karnataka and Kerala, the reservoirs have not filled up. This has delayed release of water for irrigation.

There have been no report of death of livestock for lack of fodder in any part of the country. Reports have bean received of drinking water problems in certain parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar These are being tackled by the State Governments concerned.

During the past four weeks widespread and good rains have been received in most parts of the counfry If the current tempo of monsoon activity is maintained, it is expected that the position will improve in the affected States.

Ours is a large country Inadequate or uneven distribution of rainfall in some parts or pockets is not an unusual feature.

The food situation in the country is confortable at present. As a result of the bumper crops in 1975-76, there is easy availability of foodgrains all over the country. In addition Government hold a record stock of over 17 million tonnes which will enable it to meet the full needs of the public distribution system and maintain prices at reasonable levels Additional allotments of foodgrains are also being made to deficit States like Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

As already explained, the overall position is such as need not cause serious concern. However, we are in constant touch with the State Governments and depending on the developments in the coming months such steps as may be necessary will be taken.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: The statement made by the hon. Minister shows that they are quite complacent because it says: "..the overall position is such as need not cause any serious concern." That does not give the true picture. For instance, 10 out of 15 districts in Tamilnadu are affected by drought conditions and according to the statement of the state government they are spending about Rs. 10 crores on drinking water alone. They will be spending about Rs. 12 crores in ten districts on employment for agricultural labour in drought prone areas. Fodder is not available; drinking water is not available and most of the lands in those ten districts are barren. The statement also refers to the failure of rainfall in western Ghats and the consequent delay in the release of water in the Cauvery system Even when the water was released after about a month's delay, it was inadequate and the G.A. canal area in Delta region and other areas a'so have not received water supply and as a result nearly 4-5 lakh of acres of land are not getting water for cultivation. I want to ask the government whether the state government had asked for any financial assistance from the central government and if so what amount has been asked for? For the last fifteen years drought has been affecting some districts or the other and for the last five years continuously Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore had been affected by drought conditions. If the government could spend on desilting the irrigation canals, tanks etc. it would help in creating permanent assets. I want to know whether any proposals had been sent by the state government, how much money is proposed to be given by the central government and whether there is any proposal to set up committees consisting of representatives from

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

political parties and other groups to look after relief work there.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I was in Tamilnadu myself yesterday and I took the opportunity of ascertaining the position from the State Administration. First of all, the difficulty has come up there not because of the current rainfall in Tamil Nadu proper but because of the failure of the north-east monsoon, which is there normally from October to November or December. Thereafter, a central team was sent in April and on its recommendations, Rs. 7½ crores of advance plan assistance has been made available to the Tamilnadu Government for taking such steps as they may deem necessary for giving relief to those who are affected. Again, Tamilnadu has made a request that a central team should be sent to review the position afresh The request is being examined and there would not be any difficulty in sending a central team again to review the position At the moment, as far as the south-west monsoon is concerned, the rainfall has been normal in Tamilnadu proper, but that is not so important for Tamilnadu The main crop is paddy which is mainly irrigated and the irrigation system receives its water from reservoirs which receive rainfall from the south-west monsoon. Because of the failure of the south-west monsoon in Karnataka and Kerala, the availability of water for the irrigation system has been adversely affected in Tamilnadu. I think the north-east monsoon is still to come and it is on record that sometimes even during September-October the reservoirs get filled. If the north-east monsoon is normal and the reservoir system gets filled, perhaps Tamilnadu may not have any worry. Crops other than paddy, like maize, rabi, cholam, bajra, sugarcane etc. are normal. Only in paddy, transplantation is affected to some extent and because of non-transplantation of paddy, the rural landless labour has been affected. The Tamilnadu Administration is taking all necessary steps. 1,30,000 people are on employment now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना बयान दिया है वह सही है । आपके कथनानुसार उन्होंने बड़ा संक्षिप्त बयान दिया है हालांकि ऐसा संक्षिप्त बयान देने से सारे देश की परिस्थिति का पता नहीं चलता है । मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में माना है कि वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल और तमिलनाडु में बारिश कम हुई है और वहां की हालत शोचनीय है । मैं आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूं, मैंने बिहार सरकार से जो आंकड़े मंगवाये हैं उसमें बिहार सरकार ने लिखा है कि उत्तर बिहार की हालत भी खराब है । दक्षिण बिहार के लिए उन्होंने कहा है :

"Almost entire Nawada, Nalanda and Aurangabad district and non-irrigated areas in Bhojpur, Rohtas and Gaya districts, Jamaui sub-division of Monghyr district and Banka sub-division of Bhagalpur district in South Bihar plains.

(2) Almost entire Giridh district, some pockets of Simdega and Gumla sub-divisions in Ranchi district, some pockets of Garhwa and Sadar sub-divisions in Palamau district some pockets of Baghmara sub-division in Dhanbad district and Deoghar, Jamtara and Godda and Duyka sub-divisions in Santhal Parganas district in the plateau region.

(3) Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj district and Supaul sub-division of Saharsa district in North Bihar."

इस के अलावा चम्पारन जिले के आंकड़े मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं हैं, मैंने आज भी बिहार

सरकार को टेलीफोन किया था और उन्होंने बताया कि अभी आंकड़े नहीं आये हैं। लेकिन 4 अगस्त के आर्यावर्त में छपा है, यह पटना की तारीख 2 अगस्त की न्यूज है—इसमें लिखा है—पटना में केवल 15 प्रतिशत धान की रोपनी हुई है। इसी तरह से नालन्दा में 10, गया में 5, नवादा में 5, औरंगाबाद में 10, भोजपुर में 12 रोहतास में 7, सारन में 35, सीवान में 30, गोपालगंज में 30, पूर्व चम्पारण में 70, मुजफ्फरपुर में 45, वैशाली में 40, सीतामढ़ी में 50, दरभंगा में 35, मधुबनी में 40, समस्तीपुर में 25, बेगूसराय में 10, मुंगेर में 8, भागलपुर में 10, संथाल परगना में 5, सहरसा में 35, पूर्णिया में 35, कटिहार में 30, हजारी बाग में 35, गिरिडीह में 8, धनबाद में 10, रांची में 10, पलामू में 5 और सिंहभूमि में 15 प्रतिशत में धान की रोपनी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष जी, पानी के अभाव में बिहार के जिलों की यह हालत है। जब से हम लोक सभा के मैम्बर हुए हैं यहां पर बराबर यही हालत रहती है। मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है। पंडित जी ने भी एक दफा कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, इस में कहीं पर सूखा होगा और कहीं पर बारिश होगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो यन्त्र हमारे हाथ में —सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का—उसका तो काम करना चाहिए। मेरे जिले में गण्डक नहर है, और गण्डक नहर ठीक से चलती तो मैं समझता हूं कि चम्पारन, सारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा न होती। लेकिन गण्डक प्राजेक्ट की क्या हालत है—आप स्वयं भी जानते हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे यहां पहले मेठ होता है, उसके ऊपर पैट्रोल, उसके पर अमीन, फिर आवरसियर, उसके ऊपर एस० डी० ओ०, फिर एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, सुपरीटेंडिंग इंजिनियर, तब एडीशनल चीफ, इंजिनियर, इंजिनियर-इन-चीफ, चीफ इंजिनियर—इतने देखभाल करने वाले लोग हैं, फिर भी नहर टूट जाती है, कभी बांध टूट जाती है, अगर यह टूटे नहीं तो खेती में बहुत काम हो सकता है।

जहां ट्यूबैल में पानी मिलता है, प्राइवेट ट्यूबैल वाले कहते हैं कि 7 रुपया घन्टा दीजिए, हम आपकी खेती की सिंचाई कर देंगे। यदि 7 रुपया घन्टा दिया जाय तो जिसके पास एक बीघा जमीन है, उसको 400 रुपया खर्चा पड़ता है, अब आप बताइए इतना पैसा पानी पर खर्च करके किसान को क्या बचेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार असम्बली में भी बहस हुई। मेरे जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में काफी काम किया है। सबसे मुख्य बात यह है कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाय तो समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि —माइनर इरिगेशन, ट्यूबैल का काम भी आपके ही हाथ में है—आप इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं कि जबसे धान की खेती शुरू हो और जब तक खत्म हो—केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को हिदायत करने के लिए, पूरी मशीनरी को सक्रिय रूप से जागरूक रखने के लिए —आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Because of the delay in the onset of monsoon, there has been some delay in the transplantation operations and so very large parts of Bihar have been very adversely affected. But recently the position has improved considerably. The hon. Member mentioned the position upto the 2nd of August. After that, there has been widespread rains in both the plains

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of Bihar and South Bihar. This may help improve the position. It is true that delay in transplantation will have adverse effect on paddy. The State Government is seized of the matter. If the State Government feel that help of the Centre is required, we will extend the necessary help to the Bihar Government At the moment the Bihar Government is taking steps to provide power to tubewells without interruption As far as the permanent remedy is concerned, I entirely share the views of the hon. Minister In fact, Bihar's agriculture can be brought under control and there can be stability if utilisation of the underground and surface water resources is carried out with efficiency and proper organisation These are all items falling in the State sector, and the State Government has plens for implementing them. If there are any shortcomings and if any Central assistance is needed, we will discuss it with the State Government, and with the concurrence of the Planning Commission, it will not be difficult to help the State Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : साउथ बिहार मे पीने का पानी तक नही मिल रहा है——

सभ्यक्ष महोदय एक मिटिंग बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर और यहा के इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर की करवाइये, दोनो को साथ बिठाइये तब आपका सामना तय होगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चीफ मिनिस्टर आज ही आने वाले हैं ।

सभ्यक्ष महोदय इन से नही आप बडे मत्री जी से कहिए ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I must say that I am deeply disappointed, like my hon. friend Shri Kathamuthu, with the statement that the Minister has made, because it can be a statement made at any time in any year as far as Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are concerned. As this drought is an annual feature, we want to know what the Government is going to do, so that there is no repetition of this.

For instance, he talked about a Central team going to the State. The Central team goes and finishes its study in five days of 15 districts. This happened last year It will go for another two days now and come back. This is not enough. We want to know what the Government is seriously doing about insuring the State against drought Are you repairing the existing tanks and bunds where previously rainwater could collect, which have now fallen into disuse, so that at least drinking water is assured?

Secondly, I think complacency with regard to the crop situation is also something that should be guarded against For instance, the official figure that is supplied by the Kerala Government is that, as far as paddy is concerned, loss due to drought there is to the tune of Rs 13 crores. This is not a small sum, and just saying that they are doing this and that, that they are going to rush them stocks etc., is a ridiculous position for the Government to take I am sorry to say that the Minister also is more obsessed with the food part of his Ministry and is ignoring the agriculture and irrigation part even when he is replying to us It is not only paddy that we are talking about. What about the other crops?

In Tamil Nadu, coconut palms, because of drought year after year, are drying up. What happens to the farmers who have been depending on them? What happens to the general agricultural producers? Groundnut has suffered, and now there is an oil crisis and scarcity of oil in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, in Kerala also, the estimated loss, as far as groundnut is concerned, due to de-

layed monsoon, is Rs. 1 1/2 crores, and the loss estimated because of the drying of pepper crop is as much as Rs. 44 lakhs, and pepper is one of your foreign exchange-earning commodities.

Therefore, this statement given to us is certainly not helping us to understand what urgent measures the Government is taking in order to see that this repetition does not take place.

In a district like Coimbatore, known as the Manchester of the South, today, as a result of repeated droughts year after year, even your industry is affected. Small scale industrial units are not in a position to run because of the water position, electricity and so many other things. Therefore, is Government going to step in a big way to see that whatever drought relief is given now is directed towards a permanent solution? At the same time, Government should also mention what they are going to do to solve this problem, because as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we do not find this picture being put before the people. Today the drinking water position is so acute and so serious that there is no use going only by statistics. They say they have no reports that there is any death of livestock. We do not have reports. I think, you have to go there and see the state in which our livestock is. They are skin and bone. That means, your milk production is going to be affected; agriculture is going to be affected. When 15 districts in a State are affected, you can realise the gravity of the situation.

Similarly, in Karnataka, the same position is there. When we go there and see it for ourselves, we are given memoranda. Then, on the floor of the House, we are told by the Minister that no reports are there. I think, he should take Parliament into more confidence and not only talk about reports he has or he has not. Let him also answer the question as to why he confines himself only to this one year. This is a perennial, an annual, affair that is going on. If you go back into the proceedings of Parliament, you will find, every time, and even last year, we had to produce on the floor of the House the sort of cactus that people were eating, the ordinary grass that the people were eating, in order to get a statement from the Minister. Is that what we have to do year after year? This is what is happening year after year. It is something more than the failure of the monsoon.

Even the elementary question of repairing the old irrigation system, the modernising of the old canal system, is also being neglected year after year. Now, after one year of the Emergency, we would like to know what measures have been taken to see that some relief is ensured to the people.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not know why the hon. Lady Member is taking objection to my statement. There are two aspects of the matter. One is assessment of the situation and the other is, relief measures that are being taken depending upon a realistic assessment of the situation.

As far as the assessment is concerned, I have already explained the position. I would like to repeat that there is nothing going to be gained by exaggerating matters. For instance, the paddy crop has been affected mainly because the irrigation system which is fed by south-west monsoon failed. That is why they are not getting adequate water and irrigation facility. Only yesterday, I was in Madras and I took the opportunity to discuss the fodder problem and other problems with the State administration there. As regards the other crops, the reports given to me by the State administration are that as far as other crops are concerned, other than the paddy crop, the condition is

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not bad at all In fact, the south-west monsoon rains are just normal though the monsoon is not the main rainfall period for Tamil Nadu

As far as relief measures are concerned, all relief measures are directed towards desilting of tanks and, wherever water is scarce, by use of rigs, etc, the new wells are sunk The Tamil Nadu Government has a plan, in this drought area, to have 6000 wells out of which 3000 wells have been completed I must say, it goes to the credit of Tamil Nadu administration that all the relief measures are going on very well Almost 1-1/2 lakh people are employed there If more people want employment, funds will not be lacking and necessary relief will be given

As regards the hon Lady Member's objection to my statement with reference to food, when the drought situation develops, the main item of consumption for the masses, the people, is food About 70 per cent of their budget goes for food If I give an assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu that their requirements of food will be met adequately, that food will not be scarce and that the price stability will be maintained I do not think that it is out of context and irrelevant at all

MR SPEAKER She only wanted to know about other crops also

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE As far as the reports go the other crops are not affected I can assure the hon lady Member about that

The Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Centre for sending another team there We shall depute a team there Whatever measures are required to provide relief to the people of Tamil Nadu or Kerala, they will be taken The entire country will be with Tamil Nadu and Kerala I do not think any measure will be lacking or wanting from our side. The Government of India is in a much better position today than ever before in the past to help the drought-affected areas and help the people there

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Even about the sinking of wells, the Central team that goes there does not concern itself with that You see the condition of wells that have been sunk No maintenance is there You go to village after village The wells have broken down Why are they not maintained by the Water Works Department? There is no maintenance at all A separate team should go there and look into the matter more deeply and suggest ways and means so that there is a proper regular maintenance of these wells You go to the villages of Tamil Nadu in drought-affected areas and you will see that well after well is not functioning at all because there is no maintenance

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: We take note of what the hon lady Member is saying and we shall bring it to the notice of the Central team

12 25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I beg to move

> 'That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1976"

MR SPEAKER The question is

> 'That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1976"

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 17th August, 1976, namely:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

Mr. K. Lakkappa to continue his speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I was, on the last occasion, referring to the intensification of the smuggling activities. It has shifted from Bombay sea-shore to the Nepal border. The smugglers, with the second line of leadership, have regrouped themselves in the Nepal border, and they are intensifying the smuggling activities, violation of foreign exchange regulations and so on and so forth. It has been stated some time back that, in spite of effective steps being taken by the Government of India to alert and also to combat this menace, still their activities are going on. As a consequence of adequate and effective steps not being taken regarding revival of the 1971 bilateral agreement between Nepal and Government of India and the bilateral talks seeking Nepal's help to end the smuggling activities and also in respect of the transit facilities extended to Kathmandu for overseas trade, the smugglers carry luxury goods from Japan and China and get into India, and these activities are increasing. But no action has been taken so far. Therefore, this Ministry has to take certain action so far as the intensity of the operations and regrouping of the smugglers in the Nepal border are concerned.

Again, it is being done in connivance with the same people who are in Bombay. There has been a regrouping on the Nepal border, as I said. I shall tell you how this regrouping takes places. They have their contracts with doctors and nurses, and it has been reported in the press and I would like to quote:

> "Quite a few among them had 'managed' to get admitted to hospitals or nursing homes on 'health ground' as many doctors were readily available to oblige them for other considerations.
>
> "But this is not all. More enterprising among them had been leaving their prison wards dead at night to have a good time at the posh suits in the hotels at the Colaba area.."
>
> "Several complaints had been received in this connection by the office of the Anti-Corruption Bureau who found on enquiry that there was some truth in the allegations."

As I said, these people, through the help of doctors and nurses and lawyers, are sending messages to the Nepal border, and these forces are regrouped. No action has been taken so far against these big shots who are behind these activities. I hope, this Bill comes in handy to take further action in this matter and to intensify combating of the smuggling activities. I hope, the Ministry will take all measures in this regard. There are other activities which, in spite of the Emergency and the stringent action being taken, are taking place on the frontiers of the country. The recent incident in Cochin is also an important evidence to show that still the activities are going on on our coastline and unless very stringent action is taken, this menace cannot be curbed.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

One of the objects of this Bill is the conservation of the country's foreign exchange. Everybody knows that there are certain officers even in the Control Board of Revenues who have got certain links with the higher ups and these higher ups are in the banks and they have got their links with the smugglers. This is the case especially with the non-nationalised banks Several allegations have been made about certain violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. They were brought to the notice of the authorities. They were reported in the Press also and there was a big agitation by the people, but with what result? No action has been taken. Allegations were made against a certain officer of a bank but that man has not been arrested. So, Sir, unless the higher-ups who are involved in this racket, who are involved in this foreign exchange and profiteering and racketing net and who are sending money to the foreign countries and meeting people in those countries and having links and accounts with the Swiss Banks, so on and so forth, have been touched, nothing will happen. They have not been touched so far and they have been simply depositing their monies in the non-nationalised banks. There are people even in Kerala, there are people even in Bangalore, there are people in Gujarat who are still carrying on these smuggling activities and have deposited fastidious amounts with the banks and all these have been reported to the Government of India but no action has been taken so far. I would like to know how many non-nationlised banks have made foreign exchange violations and have acted against the rules and regulations of the Reserve Bank of India. So, the important aspect is that all these smuggling activities centre round the banking system of our country. A certain part of our banking system is still in the hands of the private people and these very people are in league with the officers in the Central Revenue Board. Of course, all the officers, I would not say, are bad. There are some good officers who have taken immediate action in the matter and taken stringent measures but there are still many who are still in league with the private banking system and the nefarious smugglers. Therefore, unless very deterrent and severe action is taken against these elements, violations of foreign exchange regulations will not stop. In spite of passing this law and in spite of giving all the powers to the hon. Minister, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should touch big sharks and bring them to economic to discipline I would like to say that unless he takes a personal interest in the matter of banking frauds and smugglers being linked with the banks and anti-national activities that centre round these banks, and take stringent action nothing will happen. But no action has been taken so far against these people to immobilise them. Unless such higher ups are put under COFEPOSA, I think, their activities will not stop People are telling that even to-day there are people who have gone abroad and escaped. The Minister himself has given the figure of 160 or 170 persons. I would like to know. We have got all machinery. We have got our embassies abroad and throughout the world Why are they not taking some interest and pointing out to you, 'Here is such and such man whom you wanted.'? I think there must be some link, there must be some people even in our Embassies abroad and even in the Finance Ministry. So till these people who are helping them are detected and are brought to book, you cannot effectively fight the smugglers. The smugglers who have escaped are meeting so many people. There is information but the Government of India has not taken any action.

One M.P. who was there in London escaped from that country even without the notice of our embassy although

there was an arrest warrant pending against him. This shows how conveniently they are escaping. What is the role of our officers who are charged with the investigation work? These things are going on on a large scale The properties of all those people who escape in this manner should be attached forthwith. They transfer their properties in very many benami transactions. So, their properties should be immediately attached. But this is not being done Now they have shifted their activities to Bangalore. Many international smugglers and racketeers have been arrested. Many persons are there who are involved in smuggling on the borders of Karnataka State. Those people could not be proceeded with because the records are not coming Therefore, these things should be properly investigated There should be one single agency to see to it that these smuggling activities are curbed and the work properly coordinated. That sort of intensification of activities is not there. You should intensify your activities All States must cooperate to see that smuggling is rooted out of this country If there are any difficulties in the way due to shortage of personnel, this may be set right The officer or the custodian concerned should take all legal proceedings to attach the properties of smugglers immediately

About three or four months back we have been told that the Government would need some sophisticated electronic devices and machinery to be installed at various international airports of the country. They said they would get certain help from some of the foreign countries. I do not know what is the step which they have taken in this regard Unless we have this machinery or electronic device we may not be able to find out the method or *modus-operandi* of the smugglers. So, this should be installed immediately. Taking advantage of the emergency, we should intensify our activities.

Various raids are made. Sometimes personal diaries are found during the raids showing the various links of the smugglers with cases connected with foreign exchange racketeering and so on. But after the raids, such diaries are not at all forthcoming during the investigation. The personal diaries have been handed over by the officers many times. This is the most important piece of evidence against the culprits. It is in these personal diaries where they note down many things. These have not been seized by the officers sometimes. I think there is a biggest conspiracy regarding the seizure of the personal diaries Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any attempt has been made to see that when the raid is made in the country, all the records available are seized and they are photographed. And one copy of the same should be sent to your Ministry; that should be published or that could be taken up for a further investigation if necessary to deal with the matter at a later stage

All the seized documents must be 'photostated' Otherwise many big people having their links with the smugglers and having black money escape now-a-days because the investigation is not foolproof. Therefore, I want that some system has to be devised. This requires to be handled by the honest and dedicated officers. The operation of this legislation wants only dedicated and honest officers. You may be knowing that in the Customs Houses there are officers posted in various places like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and all these people are still there for a considerably long time. They are the people who know the smugglers. You have not changed them. You have not made any shuffle of those officers for a long time. We want new officers who are of nigh integrity. You should take this very seriously to see that dedicated officers are posted there If this is not done it would be very difficult to unearth the activities of the smugglers. It is no use having the COFEPOSA unless of

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course it yields 100 per cent results. We must make use of the emergency for the purpose fully. Emergency has brought about stability to our economy. The value of our rupee has also gained because of this There is an improvement in remittances from abroad Unless the people who are operating abroad—these international smugglers or racketeers—and their links are smashed completely, they may again raise their ugly heads at any time and try to circumvent this legislation and continue to do their smuggling activity.

Many hon Members have suggested a new strategy to put an end to the smuggling operations in the Nepal border There was a talk recently held between our two countries in regard to the renewal of the 1971 treaty on trade and transit, certain exchanges of views also took place between the two countries Unless they come to our help in combating the smuggling activities it would be an impossible task for us to check that menace The other day there was a question in this House and it was asked from the Ministry whether it was seeking international help in combating the smuggling activities These activities are operated in the gulf countries in a most intensive form Since the gulf countries are also involved in this it is better that we have proper guidelines in the matter The officers working in various parts of the country should keep a close watch over the activities of these people who are moving here and there This requires dedicated officers to see that this law is implemented in letter and spirit

Sir I welcome this measure and the spirit behind it I hope the Ministry would take care of this situation by using this measure I thank the hon Minister who is a very sincere and dedicated person for having done a good work The officers in the Ministry should adopt new devices to combat the smuggling activities and thereby enhance the prestige of this country. We have fought this inflation very successfully after the proclamation of emergency. Further consolidation of the gains and improving our economic conditions is much dependant upon taking a severe action. I once again emphasise the point about private banks It should be looked into It is a great menace I hope the Minister would take stern action and give a befitting reply to the points raised by me

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) Mr Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Minister for the excellent work done by him during the last one and a half years The staff is the same but the extraction of work is excellent. It is not always necessary that staff should be efficient When the Minister is efficient automatically the staff also becomes alert

जैसा मवार वैसा घोड़ा ।

The Minister has infused confidence amongst the loyal officers and staff. Once I had an occasion to visit some places along with him and I saw the young officers being very happy to see the Minister and they pledged wholehearted loyal service to the nation

Sir this Minister's contribution to this country's exchequer is over Rs 1,000 crores in foreign exchange. Previously, the smugglers used to smuggle goods worth over Rs 1,000 crores of gold, TV sets and other items which our people used to purchase with great lust Earlier the smugglers possessed mechanised boats weapons and had also 'goondas' with them Now their back is broken They cannot wag their tail now Previously the 'goondas' used to divide the entire coast-line among the local dadas and these dadas were responsible to big bosses These *dadas* never disclosed the names of these bosses and, as such, the judiciary was not in a position to give punishment to the real culprits and only the smallest fry used to be tried in the court of law

Now, the big bosses have been wounded up but still some people have not been arrested so far. I have got the information with me and pass on the same to the hon. Minister. Until and unless all these people are arrested, I think, this nefarious activity cannot be stopped.

Every year gold worth Rs. 350 to 400 crores is smuggled into India and in India about 48 per cent of the total gold is held by private parties whereas in the whole world only 6.5 per cent of the gold of that country is held by private people. Sir, we are producing enough of gold in our country and if we have to stop gold smuggling completely, I suggest, some gold at least be released by Government at a price of Rs. 400 to 500 per 10 grammes. Why are people after gold? Why are they purchasing it at any price? In 1963, the price of 10 grammes was about Rs. 150. Now it is over Rs. 500. The value of the gold which people bought in those days has gone up by 3 times. If interest is calculated, they have earned every year an interest of 33 per cent on their gold holdings. That is why I want that wherever there is gold held, Government should have a list of the details of gold held by people. When they are having so much gold and it has appreciated so much in value, why not wealth-tax be levied on such holdings of gold at the present prevailing price?

These emergency powers have been assumed by Government only to stop these big smugglers from operating. Previously whenever a 'goonda' was arrested, their big bosses used to hush up the case; they used to destroy the evidence or silence witnesses by doing away with them. Now Government have had no alternative but to take recourse to this law.

Before this Ordinance was promulgated the value of the total goods smuggled into India was over Rs. 10,000 crores, or even more. We have had to fight three wars with Pakistan and one with China, we had droughts, famines, floods and strikes. It is calculated that the loss on account of smuggling is more than all these losses the country suffered. That shows what a great loss the country has been suffering on account of smuggling. We also suffered loss of prestige. The impression had gone round that anybody can smuggle anything into India and we cannot stop it. As we stopped our enemies from entering into our territory, now we are stopping smuggling of goods into our country. Previously when smuggling was going on, practically no amount was remitted by our people residing in foreign countries through legal channels. Now that all illegal transfers have been stopped, I am told by the Finance Minister that the inward remittance has gone up to Rs. 2,000 crores I congratulate the Ministry on this excellent work.

Recently some people who had evaded income-tax were given a chance to declare their hidden income and pay 50 per cent of the tax which would exempt them from other punishment. Now I would request the Minister to see whether he could devise a scheme whereby a chance is given to people who have deposited their money in foreign banks to declare it and pay taxes. If some such concession is given to such people on the lines of the concession he gave to people who had hidden their incomes in the country, I think that will also greatly help the country and also give an opportunity to those people to reform themselves.

Once a criminal is not always a criminal. The smugglers might have been thinking that they were a law unto themselves and there was no law except their own law. Now they have seen what punishment they are getting if they are not honestly declaring their assets and foreign investment. I am told that some of them have got major shares in some watch factories in Switzerland. If they disclose all their wealth and pay all the taxes, will the government have any soft corner for them? I request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion seriously

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

and I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for the excellent work done for the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their observations on the Bill. Almost all of them have paid compliments to the officers of the department for the good work that they are doing. I am also grateful to the House for according its approval on earlier occasions when we brought legislation to combat one of the biggest economic menaces. I entirely agree with the observations of the previous speaker that economic offences such as smuggling and foreign exchange racketeering caused more grievous hurt to the country compared to what any individual event might have caused.

For almost two years now, we have been taking stringent measures against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers We passed MISA in September, 1974 and Parliament converted that Ordinance into a full-fledged piece of legislation in the form of COFEPOSA. Subsequent amendments were brought particularly with relation to section 12A and we have now come forward with the proposal for a further extension of 12 months.

The strategy that we are following against the smugglers and other economic offenders is threefold Firstly, we are applying preventive detention against big shots Secondly we are intensifying searches, seizures and raids Thirdly, with the approval of Parliament, we have brought another piece of legislation for the confiscation of the properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators. I do not want to go into detailed statistics but I should like to quote a few figures to give an idea to the House of the extent to which we have been applying those measures to prevent smuggling activities. Upto 7th August, 1976, preventive detention orders had been given in respect of 2,358 persons. In the pre-emergency period the number was 1,061, that is, from September, 1974 to June 1975, in the post-emergency period, from 1st July, 1975 to 7th August 1976, the number is 1,477. The total number of raids and searches in 1974 was 9,194, in 1975 it increased to 21,531 and in 1976 in the first six months ending 30th June 1976, the number is 19,389.

Similarly the number of seizures in 1974 was 49,555 in 1975, it was 64,569.

MR SPEAKER The Minister will continue after Lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch Till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Mukherjee may continue his speech

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE Sir, I was explaining how the number of cases increased from 49,555 in 1974 to 64,569 in 1975. Up to the end of May, 1976, it was 27,510. Therefore, the intensification of search, seizures, raids and preventive detentions went on. As a result of all these things, we have never claimed that smuggling operation has completely stopped, but, perhaps, we can say that to a considerable extent, it has been reduced What are the indications that smuggling activities have been reduced? I would not like to discuss it in detail because almost all the Members have appreciated it and have also pointed it out. I would like to submit only one point. Some of the

hon. Members have also pointed out that smuggled goods are still available. I would not rule out this possibility. But if you compare it with the earlier part of 1974 when these actions were taken, you will find that it has been reduced to a considerable extent. Secondly, the intelligence that we are getting from abroad, particularly from those areas where these smugglers are operating and from where these goods are imported, indicate that not only stock-piling of goods is there but even the bankers are refusing to make payments against these goods. Thirdly, as a result of this, our inward remittances have increased considerably. I would just like to indicate some figures in that connection which I hope, the hon Members would appreciate In 1974, the total amount of inward remittances through normal banking channels was Rs. 569 crores, average Rs. 47 5 crores per month. In 1975, it went up to Rs. 1053 crores, monthly average Rs 88 crores and upto June of the present year, it was Rs. 723.32 crores, monthly average a little over Rs. 110 crores. Therefore, this is an indication that a part of this money was utilised by the smugglers to purchase contrabands and import it into the country. When, as a result of anti-smuggling operations, quite a substantial number of top smugglers was put behind the bars, naturally those persons who used to collect money from Indians abroad could not do so. Side by side, we tried to improve the system by streamlining the procedures of remittances so that the recipients at this end do not face much difficulty. We are constantly at it to see what further improvement is possible in this respect. Recently, I had the opportunity of meeting the Indian bankers particularly in those countries where there is a large concentration of Indian workers, to see that they could progide all sorts of facilities to the remitters and at the same end from this side, we could provide the necessary facilities to them.

Another aspect is, what measures we have taken against the absconders. In this connection, one particular case was mentioned by an hon. Member from Tamil Nadu. It is quite true that quite a substantial number of absconders is still there, the total number is nearly 357. In the COFEPOSA which we have passed, there is a provision under Section 7 for attachement of properties. We took action under Section 7 of this Act in 220 cases and as a result of that, 134 absconders surrendered either to the Police or to the detaining authorities. In the particular case which the hon. Member had mentioned i.e., in Madras, we also resorted to these measures, but, unfortunately, he obtained a stay order from the Madras High Court; and in spite of our best efforts, we could not get the stay order vacated; and unless and until we get the stay order vacated; we cannot perhaps attach the property and compel him to surrender to the detaining authorities. So, these methods are there.

Regarding the impounding of passports, an observation has been made that perhaps we have impounded the passports indiscriminately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He is not in India. But somebody filed the writ petition on his behalf and obtained the stay.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. Yes, he is not in India.

Regarding the impounding of passports, the total number of pass-ports impounded is 1405 Of these 1405, 1063 relate to those persons who are already under detention, and 269 relate to those who are absconders. In the case of only 73 persons against whom we had intelligence reports and who are neither detained nor are absconding, the passports have been impounded, and whenever we get representations, we are looking into them. It is not a fact that merely by impounding the pass-ports we are placing them in difficulty. But in an extraordinary situation like this, when we have to confront the top smugglers who have definitely very big connections and who have the influence of the money bags,

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

we cannot combat or fight unless and until we take care in all aspects That is why we have to take the stringent measure—even of impounding the passports.

In this connection, certain hon Members have observed that the system of checking in our Customs requires a good deal of improvement I do entirely agree with it This is a matter which should improve, and definitely, we would not like to create the impression that whoever comes from abroad, is a smuggler or is bringing contrabands, but the difficulties—and particularly the predicaments—under which we have to work, will have to be kept in mind As a result of the international arrangements of the airlines most of the international flights arrive at the international airports at a particular hour, and that too at the odd hours of the night Therefore we have to take care of a large number of passengers in a very short period of 4 to 5 hours Therefore sometimes it causes irritation to the incoming passengers But I am fully alive to the problem One hon Member had asked why can't we utilize sophisticated gadgets and equipments to check? We have already taken steps to acquire this sophisticated equipment Apart from that, how can we improve our clearance, particularly baggage clearence? Recently, we have appointed a committee consisting of various authorities connected therewith civil aviation authorities immigration people and the Customs people We are expecting to have a report from them, on the basis of which we can take some action to improve our system Somebody has suggested Why can't we provide some concessions, particularly to those Indians who are coming to the homeland after a long spell of stay outside? We are already providing some concessions; and it is known to the hon Members that up to Rs 500 they can bring things duty free Upto Rs 2,000 they can bring things paying the normal duty There is no question of penalty But if somebody wants to bring things worth more than Rs. 2,000 in order to make presentations to their near and dear ones, I am sorry perhaps we cannot extend the facilities to that extent.

Particularly for the technicians, technologists, scientists and doctors and those who are settled abroad, we have provided—in order to provide incentives to them to settle here—that they can bring their professional tools and equipments upto Rs 50,000 without having the normal import licences, and we are further considering whether we can provide them some concessions in duty That matter is also under consideration, and I do feel that these measures would help, particularly those persons who are coming from abroad, to bring some articles as presentations But if they want to bring much more beyond the permissible limit, I do not think we can extend the facilities to accommodate them

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) What about the old cars Suppose somebody wants to bring an old car which he was using in a foreign country?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE That is completely banned They have to put duty We cannot help it That is the present law If you want to change it Parliament can change it? but so long as the present law is in force, they have to pay full duty

In this connection, one hon Member has made the observation about the facilities provided to the detenus in jail I do share his concern and we are also worried over it Here I would like to mention particularly one case where we have not only taken very strong measures but also took action against one jailor and one Government medical practitioner under COFEPOSA, because in connivance with the jailor and the medical practitioner a large number of top smugglers used to have their facilities in hospitals. Therefore it is not a fact that we are not alive to it We went to the extent of putting

them in jail nder COFEPOSA, when things came to our notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: So far as those detenus are concerned, they are getting better facilities than the political detenus.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not accepting or disputing your view. I am only pointing out the steps we are taking. We have suggested to the State Governments that these detenus should be transferred to the other prisons, away from their area of operation If they go to some other areas, they could not build up their links so quickly, as they do in their area of operation.

Some hon. Members have expressed their concern regarding the confiscation of properties and asked why you have not been able to confiscate even a single property The answer is that the smuggers do not keep their properties either in their name or in one particular place. The persons in whose name they keep these properties are spread over the length and breadth of the country Soon after the passing of the law on confiscation or forfeiture of property of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers, we established a competent authority and 293 notices have been issued involving property worth Rs 12.16 crores But it takes time to identify and locate the property, issue notices and so on After these formalities have been completed, the competent authority will express their opinion about confiscation, and the person concerned, if he likes, can make an appeal to the appellate authority. After the appellate procedure is complete, final confiscation would take place. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have not taken any action. It is true that we have taken some time. But it must be remembered that the persons we are dealing with are not fools or incompetent people. They are very competent in their respective areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Could you not provide in the law that even if the property is in the name of a binamidar, it will be liable for confiscation?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The definition which we have given in the law covers a very wide range. But it takes time to identify and locate the property.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not even a single property has been confiscated.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is no use repeating it. I have myself admitted it, not only here but also in reply to your question I am just explaining what stood in the way of speedy confiscation. I can assure the hon. Members that we are trying to proceed expeditiously in this respect.

Regarding the special courts, we are working on the recommendations of the Law Commission. The inter-Ministerial groups have finalized their observations and shortly, even it is possible in this session itself, we may come forward with a piece of legislation for acting up special courts to deal with economic offenders.

That is an area where too we are taking appropriate action.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): Was there any woman smuggler?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There may be some, I do not rule out the possibility.

Sometimes we have to face very awkward situations. Recently I found a report from the Indo-Nepal border that quite a large number of

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women travellers were bringing contraband on their persons, and we have no lady watchers there. Naturally, we had to make arrangements so that a sufficient number of lady watchers are placed there. So, it is true, so far as that border is concerned, that it is vulnerable. Keeping in mind the difficult terrain and the large number of routes, authorised and unauthorised, through which people come and go, it requires a good deal of attention there. Particularly to make an assessment of that front, we are holding a meeting in consultation with the State administration. The Ministers who are looking after these anti-smuggling operations—myself and my colleague in the Home Ministry—are holding a meeting in the first week of September in Bihar itself.

Some hon. Members have suggested that we should make permanent arrangements for dealing with the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers. So far as this piece of legislation is concerned, it is a permanent law, but this particular provision, section 12A, is a temporary one. Section 12A provides that we should not let the detenue know the cause of detention and that his case should not be sent to the Advisory Council within 35 days. Here we want to take the opportunity of the emergency. That is why we have linked it with the emergency and we are extending it piece-meal. The other provisions of the Act are not temporary, they are of a permanent nature.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): It is section 12A which has teeth.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Certain other sections also have teeth; it may be these are sharper than the others.

I think I have covered almost all the points made by hon. Members. I am grateful to hon. Members for the compliments which they have paid the Department. I would conclude by pointing out one aspect which my young friend, Shri Das Munsi, very correctly mentioned, namely that but for public co-operation and strong public resentment against economic offences, it is really very difficult to fight economic offenders. Unfortunately, in the situation in which we are living, an economic offender does not face the same social revulsion which an ordinary social offender, a murderer or a thief, faces from society. This is a fact of life. That is why sometimes we find that the top medical practitioners do not hesitate to give false medical certificates to these people. It is known to the hon. Members, they have their own information, that in one particular case a medical practitioner certified that the man was not capable of moving even from the hospital to the jail ward, but it was found that, when he was released, he could enjoy a joy ride. Therefore, we are confronted with a situation like this when the top lawyers and top medical practitioners come forward to their rescue. Therefore, this is really a difficult situation that we are confronted with, but I hope that with the growing consciousness among the people, the growing awareness among the political and social leaders, it would be possible for us to do away with the menace to the largest extent possible.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.25 hrs.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY ACQUISITION OF SHARES BILL

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in view of the urgency of acquiring the shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and initiating the necessary action for financial assistance to the company, an Ordinance was promulgated on 17th July, 1976, acquiring the shares of the Company held by all non-Government parties. Excepting the public institutions, all shares have been acquired, according to that Ordinance.

Before I make my observations, I would like to point out that certain amendments have been made in the Ordinance to facilitate the work of the Commissioner and also to provide certain facilities and remove difficulties which may unnecessarily accrue. Therefore, certain amendments have been made in Section 9, Clause 7 and Section 12 of the Ordinance which are incorporated in this Bill. After this Ordinance, the position will be like this. In IISCO, the shares of the Government will have predominance; it will become exactly a public undertaking company. Now, the shares held by the Government would amount to 57.32 per cent of the equity share capital and 60.55 per cent of the preference share capital. At the same time, protecting the interest of the public institutions, the remaining shares would be distributed as follows: LIC will have 29.74 per cent; UTI will have 7.73 per cent; nationalised general insurance companies will have 1.96 per cent; SAIL equity percentage will be 5.18; the State Government, Bengal, will have preference shares 0.02 per cent and equity shares 0.01 per cent. This makes very clear that these companies will now become entirely public undertaking companies, and therefore, there will be no private company or private individual share in this Company.

The history of the Company is well-known. The production of the Company was deteriorating very fastly four years before and the Management was showing a gross negligence; rather I should say that they were completely bent upon destroying this Company. They were not taking any care for its maintenance. There was no scheme for rehabilitation. Even the interest of the workers was suffering. The Gov-

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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ernment could not be only a silent spectator when the steel industry has a very important position in our economy. Therefore, the Government, at that time, taking into consideration the national interest, decided to take over this Company.

Certain figures will show how bad was the condition when the Government, really speaking, stepped in and took over this Company. Before its take-over, I will give you the figures of three months of its production. In April 1972, the Company was producing 48.53 per cent of its utilization capacity; in May, it further reduced to 40.74 per cent of its utilization capacity; in June, it came to as low as 13.52 per cent of its utilization capacity. Therefore, the figures will show that the Company was almost going to be closed and it would have rendered thousands of workers jobless and also destroyed a very important factory which would have otherwise served the interests of the nation. In this situation, on 14th July 1972, the Government took over the Management of the Company and later on this period was extended. Since the Government took over this Company, the Central Government has been managing this Company through a Custodian and later on through an Administrator. Now-a-days, we have a top executive as the Administrator of this Company. During these years, certain very important steps were taken A rehabilitation scheme, along with certain other improvement steps, has been taken up and social activities have also been taken up for the social welfare of the workers There was a Committee appointed to go into the details and to work out a rehabilitation scheme for the Company. A scheme was prepared and a Technical Committee estimated that about Rs. 43 crores will have to be invested in the rehabilitation scheme Up till the end of June 1976 the total expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 37.74 crores. Due to the inflationary market forces and higher prices, the earlier estimate has been revised and it has gone up to Rs. 55 crores, after deleting the items which were to be taken up separately. The Company has asked the Government to make available to them Rs 80 crores interest free, up to 1980-71 so that necessary steps could be taken to complete the rehabilitation scheme of the Company. The total amount of loans taken by the Company was about Rs. 93 crores, of which loans from the Government amounted to about Rs. 6 crores. The interest burden on the Company was also very high as the Company had to pay annually about Rs 10 Crores as interest If this trend had continued, after three years the Company would have had to pay Rs 14 crores per year as interest. This was the situation and, after spending so much money and also improving the production significantly the Government decided that this Company could not be given back to the old Management which was so cruelly negligent Really speaking, they had no interest and they were callous to the Undertaking and to the workers also.

Though efforts have been made, I should say that we have still not reached a very satisfactory level because, though a lot of work has been done, the rehabilitation scheme is still in operation and the Company is facing a very serious financial crisis Therefore the Government had to step in and the Government could not invest money unless and until the Company was in Government hands. Taking all these factors into account, this Ordinance was promulgated and this Bill is now before this hon House During these four years, all efforts were made to increase the utilisation capacity of the Company. As I had said, just before the take-over, the utilisation capacity had reached as low a percentage as 13 per cent but during last year, i.e the outgoing financial year 1975-76, the Company produced 63 per cent of the utilisation capacity and, in the current year, the targetted production is 68.5 per cent of the capacity. Very

recently, I had a meeting, when we tried to sort out certain important problems and also take care of the financial aspect. On this, we had a discussion with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Later on I told the Management that they should not feel satisfied that they have reached 68.5 per cent of utilisation capacity and that they should try to exceed this target, and the Management has assured me that every possible effort will be made not only to fulfil the target but to exceed it.

This Company has about 22,000 workers working at Burnpur, about 8,000 workers at Kulti, about 9,000 workers in coal-mines and ore-mines, and about 400 workers at Ujjain—IISCO Stanton. Certain questions may be raised that they are still contract workers. We are taking care of them. The latest figures show that there are 2,100 contract workers who have to be departmentalised We have decided certain things with the major trade union in the Company. Certain schemes have been worked out, certain formula has been agreed to, and according to that formula, out of 2,100 workers, 540 workers have been already absorbed as permanent workers, and steps are being taken to see that, during this current year, 800 more workers are absorbed as permanent workers; after negotiating with the trade union leaders, we will take the necessary steps to absorb also the rest of the workers who are engaged in those works which are of permanent nature.

A programme has been worked out to bring this Company to its normal health. I am sure, as other sister steel plants, during the last one year, they have done very well; this is now becoming a public undertaking and is joining the family of the public undertakings in the steel industry—this plant also will do well; we will take all possible steps which are being taken in other steel plants. A Consultant has been appointed, and he has been asked to make a study and prepare a feasibility report, whether we can go for expansion of this plant. We are expecting that, by the end of October or in November, we will get the feasibility report, and after making a careful scrutiny of that feasibility report, Government will take a decision whether we can go from one-million-tonne plant to two-million-tonne plant. The decision will be taken only after we get the feasibility report and after seeing the financial position and resources position of the Company and how far Government will be able to provide help.

For a very long time, there has been a demand from the workers that the workers have not been given enough accommodation facilities. This is a fact. While in public sector undertakings, more than 75 per cent of the workers are living in the Company's quarters, in this Company only 25 per cent of the workers have been given quarters. Very recently we have taken a decision, and I am glad to inform the House that a scheme is being worked out at a cost of more than Rs. 2 crores; in four phases, we are going to construct 1,260 quarters for the workers at Burnpur and Kulti. Certain other steps have also been taken; electricity facilities, hospital facilities and certain other community facilities have been provided very recently. Really speaking, we could not do much in that respect because as I said, the Company itself was facing a very serious financial crisis, but within the resources available to the Company, we have taken all possible care during the last 4-5 months to see that the workers of the Company get the minimum facilities which should normally be made available to them.

While in the other steel plants we have been able to implement the workers' participation scheme and shop-level committees have been formed and they are working to the satisfaction of both the Management

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

and the trade unions, unfortunately in this Company we have not been able to implement the workers' participation scheme. But the negotiations are going on with the four major trade unions in this respect. However, there are certain committees working at the plant level, for example joint industrial relations committee and joint production committee. I have given a very clear-cut direction to the Administrator that he should have negotiations with the major trade unions so that the workers' participation scheme could be implemented as early as possible in this Plant also. I have been assured by both the trade union leaders and the Management that necessary steps will be taken in this regard soon.

These are the main features which, I thought, I would indicate before the hon Members expressed their views. I would very much welcome their constructive suggestions; I would only request the hon Members to appreciate the difficulties which the Management had to face and the level to which the Company had reached We had, really speaking, to make a very gigantic effort for the rehabilitation of this Company and now the Management and the trade union leaders feel quite confident that they will not pnly reach the target of 68 per cent rated capacity, but they will go upto 70 per cent rated capacity and the day will not be far off when this Company like other Steel Plants should also reach the minimum rated capacity of 90 per cent.

With these words, I would invite suggestions from the hon. Members.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

We have allotted two hours for this discussion, out of which the Minister has taken almost twenty minutes. There is a balance of one hour forty minutes and I have before me a list of ten speakers. I would only request the Members to keep that in mind when they speak, especially Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as I know, when this matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, we pressed that three hours should be allotted for this. I do not know actually what was the ultimate result.

Sir, I welcome this Bill, no doubt, but because of some clauses inserted in it, I cannot give my unconditional support to it. The Bill is, of course, a welcome measure

In 1972 when the Management was taken over by the Government, I remember, the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had assured the House that he was not taking over this Management to hand it back in a healthy condition to the original owners and that has come to be true now. These are all facts. This Company was one of the biggest companies in India and since 1953 to 1971 its subscribed capital increased four times, i.e. from 7.88 crores to 27.5 crores. The reserves also increased seven times from Rs 6.11 crores to Rs. 42.44 crores and twice they issued bonus shares to its share holders. The total dividend paid prior to taking over was Rs. 23.71 crores So, my question is: when this is the fact, how do you justify giving Rs. 7,23,95,137.15 to the shareholders as compensation. Now, you have used

the term 'compensation' because there is some legal difficulty in it. Still, you have to pay this large amount as per this Bill to the shareholders. My point is that whatever these shareholders invested they have got back more than that and I do not find any reason and I do not know. The Minister should, therefore, make it clear to the House whether the same Martin Burns, Sir Biren were involved here and the rest of shares were held by the private shareholders as *benamidars* of Sir Biren and whether in an indirect way this money will be given to Sir Biren who, I will say, is a very important industrialist who got sufficient patronage from the Government. Before taking over, so far as I remember, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam stated here that nearabout 50 per cent of the money was given from the financial institutions of the Government of India and if it is so, how will the Minister justify giving this amount to the shareholders?

Further more, he has given a detailed picture of how he wants to rehabilitate the plant and a committee was appointed. I do not know whether it was a one-man committee, whether our experts or some experts from abroad would be brought and when would the report be ready for an early implementation of the plan of rehabilitation so as to enable it to manufacture the type of special steel that our country is in need of. I have not been able to grasp this idea as to what will be the financial structure of this company as it is a public sector undertaking. Still there are some ifs and buts. So that point may be made clear when he gives his reply.

Coming to certain other points, so long it was under a Board and still it will be under a Board of Management. The Administrator will no doubt be there and who is that person? And how is he connected with the old management? That point also should be made clear to us because we have every doubt that in these cases we have seen that the old managements somehow or other manipulate in such a way that they gain the advantage of the persons who might be posted at the head of the industry. So that point should be made clear so that there may not be any chance of any doubt regarding the performance of the Administrator of the Board.

Coming to two or three other points—because you have asked me to finish within ten minutes—

I am not always unhelpful to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you are.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In this Bill we do not find any figures. In Kulti, Raniganj and Ujjain, a large number of employees are there who were working before the take over and who are working today. You have not provided any clause to ensure continuity of their service. There is no guarantee given by the Act in regard to the fate of their service. The Minister has stated that he will try to bring the conditions prevailing here at par with those in other steel plants. I do not know when it will be done. So far as my knowledge goes these people are getting less wage and less incentives in comparison to Alloy and other steel plants. The scheme may be made clear to us.

The arrears due to the employees should be the responsibility of this management which is a public undertakings management. Arrears due to the employees should be duly taken care of and they should not be deprived of their due. I emphatically demand that all the arrears must be fully paid to the employees who were working and who are working. This may be either gratuity or retirement or any other wages including provident fund.

This company did not pay their dues fully in regard to the provident fund. So, what will be the rate of the employees who are working here? No provi-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

sion is there. So, we want to hear regarding this.

Coming to the other point, I may say that the industrial relations are not at all good. The Minister will remember that I met him twice in this regard. In the Burnpur refractories you are getting profit. The wages of the employees were decided long back. In the meantime the wages of the other employees have gone up but so far the wages of the employees of the refractories in Ramganj have not been increased They met the Minister and the State Minister, but nothing has been done. I do not know what sort of Committee you have formed. The Committee might be there to see how to increase the production but not to see the other aspects of the management. My point is you have formed the shopfloor level commitees in Burnpur, but what about the access of the employees in so far as inventory, purchase and other aspects of the management are concerned? If they are not given any access to that, how can you satisfy that the workers are getting more and more involved in the management of their concern? That point should be made clear. These workers should get access to all aspects of management. Regarding the contract labour Government has taken a decision progressively to reduce it But what is the progress? Here is an example. It is a public undertaking company. In 1974 you took over this It appears that 500 contract labour have been taken in the management role but I do not know about the actual number. So far as contract labour is concerned, every day there is dispute and hundreds of such disputes are still pending. Mr. Malaviya brought the original Bill and now Mr. Chandrajit Yadav is bringing in the Nationalisation Bill. Every time it is stated that the management is guilty. If it is so, why don't you prosecute them? What happens is, the Government takes it over and they go scot free. Why are you so soft towards people who indulge in corruption and all sorts of criminal offences? Why are you soft towards Sir Biren who did this not only in this case of IISCO but also in the case of Martin Railway, where thousands of workers have been turned out of jobs and their dues have not been paid. Why are you taking this sort of soft attitude towards management? I don't know. This point may be clarified by the hon. Minister while replying to the debate.

सरदार हर्चरन सिंह सोढी (जमशेदपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी (एक्वीजीशन आफ शेयर्स) बिल लाया गया है इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। 1972 में जब इसके टेक ओवर का सवाल उठा था, उस समय श्री मोहन कुमार मंगलम साहब स्टील मिनिस्टर थे और तब मैं ने कहा था कि इस को आप सीधे ले क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। इस के अन्दर इतना डिसमेनजोंट है, इस को आप थोड़े दिन के लिए ले रहे हैं, इस का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और आज वह दिन आ गया है जब आप को इसे लेने के लिए आना ही पड़ा है। तो इस तरह की बातें जो हम लोग कहें उन पर आइंदा आप विचार किया करें।

15 hrs.

यह जो 7,23,95,133 रुपए शेयर होल्डस को दे रहे हैं यह जरूर देने हैं लेकिन यह शेयर-होल्डर्स कौन कौन हैं इस को आप देख लीजिए। ये शेयरहोल्डरर्स कौन लोग हैं, इस में पब्लिक के लोग भी हैं या कैसे हैं इस को आप देख लीजिए। जब हम ने कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंड कर दिया है 1972 में तो उन को एक टोकन कम्पेन्सेशन 1 रुपया देना सफिस्अेंट था। मगर ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो अमेंडमेंट हम ने किया उस का फायदा आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं उठाया है। इसको आप देखें। आपने 80 करोड़ की रकम मान ली है जिस से 1990-91 तक प्लांट को बनाना है लेकिन प्लांट के बारे में आपने कुछ भी नहीं कहा कि उसकी क्या हालत है। थोड़े दिनों पहले मैंने उसको विजिट किया था और मैं आपको बताना

चाहता हूं कि क्या क्या चीजें वहां पर करनी हैं। यह मेरे सुझाव हैं। वैसे तो आपकी मिनिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है, प्लांट को उन्होंने जरूर अच्छा बनाया है। जहां तक मुझे याद है 1972 में जो रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल आया था उसके लिए हमने 22 या 23 करोड़ मंजूर किए थे। आपने 1973 में जो प्लांट रिहैबिलिटेशन की स्कीम बनाई उनमें 43 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट किया जो कि इस समय 55 करोड़ का हो गया है। अभी इसमें 12 करोड़ का हिसाब लगाना है कि वह कहां से लाकर देना है। अभी जो वहां के काम हैं वह बहुत अधूरे हैं। आपने चार्जर प्लांट का उद्घाटन किया था लेकिन मैं समझता हूं प्लांट के बारे में आपने स्टडी नहीं की है। इसको आप ठीक तरह से देखें नहीं तो कहीं कहीं आपसे ठगबाजी भी हो सकती है। कई तरह की बातें होती हैं। कई बार अफसर ही बेवकूफ बना देते हैं। आपके प्लांट में जो मैटिरियल हैंडलिंग फैसिलिटीज हैं वह कतई अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं। कोक-ओवेन्स की बैटरी बन रही है, हाट स्ट्रिप की रिपेयरिंग करनी है। इस तरह बहुत से अधूरे काम हैं जोकि ठीक से नहीं हो रहे हैं। ब्लास्ट फर्नेसें हैं जिनकी बिल्डिंग भी बनानी है। कन्वर्टर्स का स्टील वर्क भी करना है। कई जगह आपने पुरानी मशीनरी को लिया है और नई मशीनरी भी लगानी है। इसमें देख-रेख बहुत जरूरी है ताकि कहीं आइंदा बड़ा नुकसान न हो जाये। बर्नपुर में ऐसा भी हुआ है कि ब्लास्ट फर्नेस नं० 2 और 3 बैठ गई मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से। इसी तरह से कैप की बात है और रोलिंग मिल्स में बहुत सारा काम अधूरा पड़ा है। इन चीजों को आप देखें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में सारी चीजें बन जाती हैं तो फिर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई? मिसाल के तौर पर कोक ओवेन्स के लिए आपने एक्सपर्ट भेजा, बाद में मंगा रहे हैं। इस तरह जो आप आर्डर प्लेस करते हैं कई जगह आपने आर्डर प्लेस किया है तो बाहर से मंगाने की क्या जरूरत है जबकि यहीं पर सारा प्लान्ट बन सकता है। सिर्फ टाइमली आर्डर देने की जरूरत रहती है।

इस तरह से आप आफिसर्स को पावर्स तो दे देते हैं लेकिन साथ-साथ आप देख-रेख भी रखें कि वे क्या काम करते हैं। इस काम के लिए आप कोई सेल बनायें। आपके प्लान्ट में ब्लास्ट फर्नेस, मेल्टिंगशाप वगैरह का काम बाकी है।

इस वक्त बहुत से काम वहां अधूरे पड़े हैं। आपके पास इसकी जेनरल डिटेल इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं है, इसी लिये आपने प्लांट के बारे में अपनी स्पीच में कुछ नहीं कहा। आप 80 करोड़ रुपये लेने जा रहे हैं, आप को बताना चाहिए था कि आप उसको कैसे खर्च करेंगे। मैंने वहां देखा है —पावर प्लांट का सामान आ कर पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन इरेक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। आप को देखना चाहिए कि इरेक्शन में देरी क्यों हो रही है? इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि आप ने पहले से काफी प्रोग्रेस की है, 1976 में आप एक मिलियन टन का टारगेट एचीव करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन टारगेट आप तभी एचीव कर सकते हैं जब आप एलर्ट हो कर इस काम में लगे रहें।

आपने बाहर से बुल-डोजर मंगाये हैं—क्यों आप के यहां भारत अर्थ मूवर्स है जो बुल-डोजर बना कर दूसरों को सप्लाई करता है, आप उस से क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? आप के आफिसर ने बाहर से मंगाने के लिये लिखा और आप ने मन्जूर कर लिया। कोई भी चीज बाहर से नहीं आनी चाहिये, जो चीज यहां पर बनती है, यहां से होनी चाहिये। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि आप के आफिसर ईमानदार नहीं है, लेकिन लाखों रुपये के आर्डर उन अफसरों ने बाहर प्लेस करवा

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी]

दिये, जरूर कोई बात होगी । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जहा तक हो सके अपने घर में ही आर्डर प्लेस करे ।

मैंने इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि यह कारखाना जो कि किसी जमाने मे टाप का कारखाना था इतना नीचे कैसे गिर गया । मुझे मालूम हुआ कि आप का "चासनाला" ही उस को ले डूबा, इस कारखाने के 40-50 करोड रूपया इस चासनाला कौलियरी मे लगा दिया, जिस की वजह से यह फर्म डूब गई । चासनाला को तो शायद अब आप भूल ही चुके हैं अब उस का कहीं भी जिक्र सुनाई नहीं देता है कि वह कब चालू होगी । चासनाला के अफसरों के बारे मे तो मैं पहले ही कह चुका हू इस वक्त और ज्यादा क्या कहू--मेरे ख्याल मे यह चासनाला एक तरह से ग्रेव-यार्ड है । इस के ऊपर ठीक से पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये जो रूपया एक बार लग जाता है फिर वह वापस नहीं आता है इस लिए बहुत सोच समझ कर इस पर आगे रुपया लगाये। आपने इस वक्त 80 करोड रुपये की मांग की है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है इससे आप का पूरा नहीं पड़ने वाला है बहुत जल्दी ही आप और ज्यादा रुपये की मांग लेकर आयेंगे-रुपये की तो कोई बात नहीं है, चाहे जो खर्च हो लेकिन, आखें मूंद कर खर्च करने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

आप के यहा जो सप्लायर्स हैं, जो इसका माल खरीदते हैं, वे चैक ईशू कर देते हैं और माल ले जाते हैं, उस के बाद अफसरो से मिल कर तीन-तीन महीने तक चैकों को प्रेजेन्ट होने से रुकवा देते हैं । तीन महीने के अन्दर वह आप का माल ले जा कर बेच लेते हैं और उस से कमाई कर लेते हैं--आप चाहें तो मैं चैक नम्बर भी दे सकता हूं । आप के आफिसर्ज से मिल कर, हो सकता है उस में क्लर्क्स भी शामिल हों, ऐसा काम होता है--इसके बारे में आप को सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये और इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दीजिये कि ऐसा न हो ।

कुल्टी का जो प्लाट है--जो इस कारखाने का सबसीडियरी है--- 100 साल से ज्यादा पुराना प्लाट है और बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है । वहां के वर्कर्स भी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और आफिसर्ज भी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । उस को देख कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई । इस प्लाट मे थोडी अच्छी मशीनरी लगाने की जरूरत है, इस को थोडा रेनोवेट कीजिये । वहा के आफिसर्ज शिकायत कर रहे थे, और वहा पर कुछ मशीनें वगैरह प्रोवाइड कर दी जायें तो वहा पर और ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो सकता है । पिछले दिनों उन को आयरन-ओर सप्लाई नहीं हो रहा था, आप के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर ने आर्डर दिया तो सप्लाई होना शुरू हो गया । छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये नुकसान हो जाता है, वक्त पर कोई चीज न मिले तो काम रुक जाता है । जो भट्टी चलती है उसे तो 24 घण्टे रा-मैटीरियल चाहिये, अगर उस मे माल नहीं डाला जायगा तो नुकसान हो जायेगा । जो वहा पर होटल या होस्टल है उसको प्राइवेट काट्रैक्टर रन करता है । बोकारो मे भी प्राईवेट काट्रैक्टर रन करता है । मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता है कि क्यों प्राइवेट काट्रक्टर को उन को दिया हुआ है । मैंने इसके बारे मे सवाल भी किया था । मुझे जवाब यह दिया गया है कि यह मामला प्राईवेट कम्पनी का है । इस वास्ते इसका आपने जवाब नहीं दिया । कौन आदमी अफसरो के साथ मिल कर इस तरह के गन्दे काम करते हैं इनका आपको पता लगाना चाहिये और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये । बोकारों मे भी यही हाल है । वहा पर यह

आदमी हाई कोर्ट से स्टे आर्डर ले आया है और वह चल रहा है। इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि जो नया कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल आ रहा है, उस में आप इस तरह के लोगों को निकालने की व्यवस्था करने की मेहरबानी करें।

मिसमेनेजमेंट टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी में भी हो रहा है। सोलह तारीख के अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है कि जमशेदपुर में चार वर्कर गैस लीकेज की वजह से मारे गए हैं।

"Four persons working in the blast furnace N. 7 of Tata Iron and Steel Company died following a leakage of poisonous gas on Saturday night, accordiing to police".

टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के बारे में एक प्राउवेट मैम्बर्ज रेजोल्यूशन भी आ रहा है। वहां का मैं एम पी हूं। मैं वहां के हालात को जानता हूं। वहां मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ है। उनकी मिनी गवर्नमेंट बनी हुई है। वर्कर्ज का अस्पताल में बहुत हल्ला अभी हाल में हुआ है और बड़ी मुश्किल से वह ठीक हुआ। आप उसको विजिट करें और देखें। उसको आप मेहरबानी करके नैशनलाइज करें या टेक ओवर तो कर ही लें। मैनेजमेंट तो कम से कम उसका अपने हाथ में लें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं उस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipure): I join the other members in this House in welcoming this Bill which brings this Company finally and conclusively under the umbrella of the public sector, and I hope the day is not far distant when the Tata Iron & Steel Company also, in which already a very sizeable chunk of shareholding is held by public financial institutions, will join the rest of this family. There is no reason why one plant should remain outside in the private sector.

I fully agree with the Minister that we should bend all our energies and resources to a constructive rehabilitation of this Company. That is actually the reason given in the statement of objects and reasons also that Government are now taking this step to make necessary investments in the Company and also to make the necessary restructuring of the capital base of the Company. As far as that goes, it is all right, but what I, wish to say in the time at my disposal is that capital restructuring by itself may not be enough to solve this problem. Management restructuring is also vitally necessary.

The Minister has correctly drawn our attention to the fact that after the management takeover, the production gradually did improve and in March 1976 it went up to a figure of 63,000 tonnes per month. That is a matter of satisfaction for everybody, and I think everybody cooperated in seeing that that was done. But I would like to know from him whether it is or it is not a fact that after March this year there has been quite a sharp decline in production, and that in subsequent months the figure is not going over about 55,000 tonnes. If that is so, it is a serious matter and one should try to find what the reasons for it are. Is it due to any deficiency in the quality of the coking coal which used previously to be obtained from Chasnala? Now I suppose it is obtained from some other mines. I have heard complaints about the quality of the coking coal and also about the quality of the iron ore. But I do not see why such problems, if they exist, cannot be dealt with because the whole of this thing is in the public sector and there is no reason why such deficiencies in quality should continue. Or, is it due partly also to management failures including something to which I had drawn attention when we debated earlier the Bill on management takeover, namely, that there had been in the past very unhealthy groupings

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

among officers due to certain mutual rivalries; a kind of a mini struggle for power used to go on before the take over and senior executives had organised their own groups and factions right down to lower levels also I think the hon. Minister knows it very well. What I am asking you to look into is whether some of those ugly features are still continuing or not.

A short time after the management take over, the first custodian in his speech said: "It is also worth mentioning that senior personnel of IISCO have responded very satisfactorily to the changed culture of the organisation." By this, I think he means the change from private sector to public sector culture. "..All those who were over Rs. 4000 per month have voluntarily had their salaries reduced to below the limit." This is what the custodian in his speech had said. I should like to point out that from July, 1974 the structure had been changed so that the custodian had been replaced by a board of management with a chairman; the chairman as well as members of the board of management are all part-time people; even the chairman is a part-time chairman from July 1974. Until recently there was no wholetime custodian or administrator with overall responsibility for this plant. Recently an administrator had been appointed; this administrator was a former joint secretary of the ministry of steel. I know nothing about this gentleman or about his qualities whatever. I have to point out the fact that the appointment of a joint secretary of a ministry as an administrator of that plant runs counter to successive recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings. I have not got the time; otherwise I have got it here and I can quote that recommendation. The public Undertakings Committee has recommended on no less than three occasions in three of its reports that no officer of a ministry should be made chairman of a public sector undertaking nor should a secretary of the ministry be included in the board of management. That is a matter for them to look into; otherwise they will some day be hauled up by the Public Undertakings Committee. Anyway this Administrator has been appointed only recently and in between there was a long period when the board of management consisted of only part timepeople, including a part-time chairman. As for the hope expressed by the custodian about voluntary reduction of salaries to below Rs. 4000 per month, I should rather make the charge that there is a completely top heavy management. From the annual report for 1974-75, I find that there are 90 officers who get salaries ranging between Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 72,000 a year. Of those, 71 are getting between 36,000 and 50,000; 13 officers between 50,000 and 60,000 and 6 officers between 60,000 and 72,000 per annum. On those officers alone you are spending Rs. 34,16, 584 by way of emoluments. In my opinion, this public sector culture, whatever it means, has been imbibed very much and there is a grossly top-heavy structure in the management. I request the minister look into this seriously.

The performance budget of USCO, the latest one for 1976-77, talks of the main object of the take-over being "to professionalise and broadbase the management and re-orient the structure of the management in line with the social objectives of the government." I do not think what I have quoted is much in line with the social objectives of the government. Will be compare the emoluments of these officers with the emoluments of similar categories of officers in other public sector steel plants? I do not expect him to do it in his reply now, but let him make a study and find out whether or not a number of younger officers in IISCO have been resigning and going away in sheer frustration. Mr. Sokhi praised the performance of Kulti works. That may be so, but while the wage bill at Kulti is Rs. 3½ crores the overtime bill is Rs. 1.25 crores! Our union

there has repeatedly suggested that this over-time should be cut down by recruiting more people who are required, but instead of that, they go on spending Rs. 1.25 crores on over-time against a wage bill of Rs. 3½ crores.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I said, they are doing a good job with old machinery.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I thought that because of your praise, the minister may not look into it. That is why I referred to it.

So far as contract labour is concerned, my figures do not tally with his. He says there are 2100 contract workers, but my figure is three or four times that number. Although some workers have been departmentalised already, strangely the total pay bill of the contractors is going up. If the number of contract labour is being reduced and they are being gradually departmentalised, the pay bill of the contractors should not go up. But I find contract labour is still being employed even on jobs of a permanent or perennial nature. I am not going into details, because so many memoranda have been submitted on this, including the one to the apex committee for steel industry, but nothing happens.

A ward about the old senior officers in the old company about whom I had warned last time I hope the ministry will keep a watchful eye on them, because I do not think they can be always relied on to play the game properly. I do not say that all officers are bad people. But there are at least five senior officers in very strategic positions even today four or five years after the take-over, who were there in the days of Biren Mukherjee. They are the General Manager, Burnpur, the General Works Manger, Burnpur, the General Sales Manager posted at Calcutta, Manager, Engineering and Development and Manager on Special Duty, who is also a Director of IISCO's Stanton Foundry and Pipe Company. All these officers are old hands who have been there since Biren Mukherjee's time. You may say, it is not possible replace them because we have got qualified people. I do not know, but a serious effort must be made to replace them because when you restructure the capital base, you have to re-structure the management also. Because, it is not like other public sector steel plants. This you are taking over after so many years of private management, and that too after it has been reduced to this condition

Finally, I want to say one or two words about losses. In spite of the good increase in production, which took place up to March this year, I think the company incurred a loss of something like Rs. 9 crores last year That may be because of the process of rehabilitation. But if there are avoidable losses, they must be dealt with very severely.

It is my submission that this Company is being put to very big losses due to certain corrupt practices which are going on, not on the production side but on the sales side. I have put some questions also, to which I have received some not very satisfactory replies, mainly saying that the information will be collected and supplied to me later. I would like an inquiry to be held into the allegations which I have made through my questions, that large-scale mainpulation has been done to show inflated sales from the IISCO stock-yards, at Delhi and Calcutta particularly, and Bombay also. At the end of the financial year 1976 large-scale manipulation has been done to show inflated sales.

It is not posible for anybody to deliver 8,000 tonnes of steel materials in one day from a stock-yard. The normal average figure is 400 tonnes of delivery from a stock-yard in one day.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

If you look into their books, you will find that these people have shown 8,000 tonnes of steel as delivered by the Calcutta sales office from their stock-yard on the 31st March 1976. There is something very fishy about it, because the steel prices were raised with effect from 31st March 1976. All the other plants of Hindustan Steel have raised their prices accordingly and the new prices have been given effect to from the 31st March 1976. But what did IISCO do? They brought in the new price only from the 1st of April, and on the 31st March all sales have been effected at the old price, which is a lower price, to private traders and inflated sales have been shown. Because, they have not been delivered. The sales have been shown, challans have been fradulently obtained from the traders, as also the cheques. That means the whole thing has been shown as given on credit. I am told that an amount of Rs. 2 crores now remains unrealised because of the irregular credit sales to certain selected traders, with whom I have no doubt some officers must be in collusion. Please look into it whether it is not a fact that Hindustan Steel gave effect to these prices from 31st March itself, but IISCO implemented it only one day later, from the 1st of April, and on that one day, 31st March, a whole lot of credit sales have been shown to certain selected groups of traders, who were thereby benefited very greately.

It is a simple matter of enquiry. If you examine the weigh-bridge records at the stock-yards or the labour pay bill at the stock-yard on the 31st of March, you will find that it is not possible that 8,000 tonnes were disposed of that day. Yet, they have been shown in the books as that.

The second point is, it has become the common practice, particularly for the stock-yards at Calcutta and Delhi, to dispose of fradulently huge quantities of steel and show them as defective. The Minister must know that there is tested steel of the proper quality, which is sold at a particular price. Then there are, what are called, defective steel, sold at lower prices. Then, there is a third variety, called non-standard or cut down steel. The defective and non-standard steel are in very great demand outside, because there is a biggr margin of profit on them. It is my allegation that big quantities of steel of good quality is sold as defective or non-standard steel. In fact, in one of my questions I have asked for figures as to how much steel has been sold month by month, shown as defective or non-standard or cut down steel. The reply received from the Minister is that information is being collected and will be supplied to me later. But my submission is that there is some collusion going on between certain officers and certain private traders whereby the Company is being put to big losses. In this way, certain profit margin is being given to certain traders through fraudulent entries. So, I would like to know whether a CBI inquiry will be ordered. If a *prima facie* case is found out, a CBI inquiry should be ordered to go into it. Otherwise, crores of rupees are being lost to the Company.

15.30 hrs

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY *in the Chair*]

Finally, word about the industrial relations. So far as I know and, I think, he also said that there is only a plant-level committee in IISCO, in Burnpur, and there is no shop-level committee set up. Even in the plant level committee, the workers are represented of only one union, that is, the official union, INTUC. Why is the same pattern as at Durgapur not being followed here? Durgapur plant has improved so much; its production has improved so much. Only a few years ago, every day, we used to hear a woeful story about Durgapur. Now, the Durgapur plant has climbed out of that situation and improved like anything. There are committees not

only at plant level but at every shop level in which all the unions working there have been given representation In Burnpur, only one union is taken and that is also only at plant level There are no shop level committees Therefore, I think, quite a lot of waste which is going on, mal-practices and so on which we will be able to locate go undetected I should like to know whether he has any idea of re-structuring the industrial relations structure also in the interest of the Company.

श्री भूपचन्द्र डंगा (पानी) हिंदुस्तान मे सबसे सुन्दर जगह काश्मीर है। काश्मीर के अन्दर जब यात्री जाता है तो बड़ा आनन्द लेता है, कहता है जैसे हम स्वर्ग मे आ गए हैं और मैं जब कभी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग मे गया हू तो मैं समझता हू कि जो वहा के सबसे ऊंचे आफिसर्स होते हैं उनके लिए वह स्वर्ग है। यह मैंने अक्सर देखा है और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता अभी बोल रहे थे, वह मुझ से कहे तो मैं उनको बतला सकता हूं कि कहा कहा ऐसी स्थिति है। मैं मेम्बर हूं पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंगस कमेटी का इसलिए मैं उस मे ज्यादा बात नही करना चाहता लेकिन मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो आई० ए० एस० आफिसर हो जाये या जो आपका सेक्रेटरी हो जाये वह वहा ऊचा आफिसर बन जाता है और मझे बड़ा दुख होता है यह देख कर कि इन लोगो को मालूम ही नही है कि बिजनेस करने का तरीका क्या है ? सरकार का पैसा मजे से लटाते है। चन्द्रजीत यादव जी पैसा देने वाले है और वे पैसा लुटाने वाले। घाटा जाये तो सरकार का जाएगा। जिसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी न हो वह कैसे मैनेजमेंट कर सकता है ? आज उसके लिए कोई जिम्मेदार नही है, यह बात आपने अपने भाषण मे बहुत बार कही है This is all due to mismanagement by the top management. यह बहुत खूबसूरती से आपने कहा है क्योंकि आप को बड़े तरीके से बोलना और लिखना है। लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि किस किस मैनेजमेंट को आपने पनिश किया है ? 1972 मे आपने शुरू किया और आज चार साल के बाद आप यहा आकर कहने लगे कि हम इसको लेना चाहते हैं। यह बीमारी क्यों बढ़ी ? यह इसलिए बढ़ी कि हम लोग खुद सतर्क नहीं होते हैं। अब आज इतने करोड़ का घाटा है यह बता दिया, उसको रिपीट करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। यह सारा मैंने देख था जब मैं इस की एक कमेटी मे था कि इसमे जो मैनेजमेंट करने वाले हैं उसमे एक एकोनामिक एडवाइजर है चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट हैं, लॉ मेंबर एडवाइजर हैं, तनख्वाह उनकी है 3 हजार 5 सौ रुपये, रहने के लिए बंगला मिला है और गाड़ी खड़ी है। जब कभी कोई एम० पी० या मिनिस्टर जाता हैं तो बड़े तरीके से उसे घेर लेते हैं। उनका एक तरीका होता हैं यह मैंने देखा है। उनकी जिम्मेदारी इस बात के लिए होनी चाहिए कि जितना घाटा है यह हुआ क्यों। आप कहते हैं मिसमैनेजमेंट तो हम पहला प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं कि पता करके बताइए कि ऐसे जो मैनेजमेंट हैं उनको कभी सजा मिली है या नही ? क्या कभी भी आपने उनको दण्डित किया है ? आप दो चार को ही जेल भेज दें। सिर्फ काला बाजार करने वाले ही चोर नहीं है इस तरह जो देश की दौलत के साथ खिलवाड़ करते है वह महाचोर हैं। आपने उनको बहुत जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा है। उनका चलने का ढंग अलग है, दो तीन अंगूठिया पहन कर गाड़ी मे चलते हैं। जब उनसे कोई मिलने के लिए जाता है तो चश्मा पलटते रहते हैं। उनको एक आर्ट जरूर आता है—अंग्रेजी बोलने का। कंट्रैक्टर्स इनके घर पर आते हैं और थोड़े दिनों के बाद इनके रिश्तेदार और भाई-भतीजे भी आ जाते है। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग तो बिहार मे होगी लेकिन वहा पर कोई मद्रास का आ गया तो मद्रास के लोग वहा पर आ जायेंगे। इसी तरह से कोई गुजरात का आ

[श्री मुलचन्द डागा]

कहा तो गुजरात के लोग आ जायेंगे। सन्स आफ दि स्वायल का वहां कोई पता नहीं। इस तरह यह लोग मनमानी करते हैं। मिनिस्टर के लिए यह नामुमकिन है कि रोज 18 घंटे काम करने के बाद वह इसकी माइन्यूट डिटेल्स में जा सके। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर आते हैं तो उनका मुंह उतर जाता है। कोई आदमी बीमार पड़ता है तो उसका पता चल जाता है लेकिन अगर किसी इण्डस्ट्री की हेल्थ खराब आती है तो उसका पता उस वक्त नहीं चलता। जब सारे कारखाने का काम खराब हो जाता है तो उसका रीजन दे दिया जाता है कि लेबर ने स्ट्राइक कर दी। रीजन बड़ा अच्छा दिया जाता है। आपने पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज के मैनेजमेंट पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी डाली है इसलिए मेहरबानी करके वहां आप ऐसे लोगों को रखिए जो बिजनेस एथिक्स को जानते हैं और वहां पर आप सरप्राइज चेकिंग कीजिए। आज जो सेक्रेटरी रिटायर होता है वह वहां चला जाता है। वह वहां पर जाकर काम सीखता है वह वहां जानता कुछ भी नहीं है। उनको वहां कभी कभी ए, बी, सी तक नहीं आती। जिन्होंने कभी बिजनेस किया ही नहीं वही लोग वहां पहुंच जाते हैं। वे सोचते हैं बुढ़ापे में कुछ आराम मिलेगा। तनख्वाह तो उनको वहां पूरी मिलती है।

मैं आपसे दो तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूं। आपने इसमें टाप-मैनेजमेंट की बात लिखी है लेकिन आपने किन-किन को सजा दी है? क्या कभी किसी की बदनामी हुई है? इसी तरह से आप 4 परसेन्ट का इन्ट्रेस्ट देना चाहते हैं जबकि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स का इन्ट्रेस्ट 18 परसेन्ट तक जाता है। यह तो आपकी बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है इसलिए इसका स्टैण्डर्ड तो बड़ा होना चाहिए था। फिर आपने इतना कम इंट्रेस्ट क्यों रखा है? आपने एक सेक्शन लिखा है कि सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड लागू करेंगे। जब बिल बनता है तो उसके लिए एक सेट प्रोसीजर बना हुआ है। ला डिपार्टमेंट उसको बनाता है। वे लोग क्या समझते हैं कि हमें अपने लिये गवर्नमेंट के कानून बनाने चाहियें, चूंकि गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनी है, इस लिये ज्यादा सुपीरियर है। लेकिन श्रीमान, बिजनेस का जो इथिक्स होता है उसमें पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग और प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग दोनों को समान स्तर पर रखना चाहिये, ताकि दुनिया को मालूम हो कि दोनों कम्पनियां किस तरह से काम कर रही हैं। आपने इसके लिये 4 परसेन्ट का ब्याज रखा है क्या प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग को 4 परसेन्ट पर रुपया मिल जाता।

आपने कहा है कि सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड लागू होगा—लेकिन अपील की पावर खत्म कर दी, किसके पास अपील की जायेगी। शेयर्स के सीमन का प्रावीजन रखा है—इस कानून को बनाने की मंशा यह थी कि कम्पनी का इन्तजाम ठीक हो सके, कम्पनी ठीक से काम करे और मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूं इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आप की वजह से यह कम्पनी बच गई, वरना यह स्क्रैप बन जाती। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि जब कभी भी कोई कानून बने तो ऐसा बनना चाहिये कि साधारण जनता में सबके लिये एक सा हो, लेकिन यहां आपने शेयर-होल्डर्स को बिल्कुल वंचित कर दिया—

" shall by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged of all trusts, liabilities obligations, mortgages, charges, liens "

उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो सकती। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी कानून बने—पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग के लिये अलग और प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग के लिये अलग—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, सबके लिये एक सा कानून बनना चाहिये।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): At the very outset I congratulate the Ministry of Steel and Mines for its efficient working

There has been in the past an incessant propaganda on behalf of the private sector that it alone can deliver the goods it alone is efficient and creates incentives for larger and larger production and that the public sector is notorious for mismanagement, for inefficiency and for loss of production. Both the myths have been exploded by the working of the public sector since the year 1971 and, in streamlining the administration of the public undertakings the Steel Ministry has played a key and crucial role

Since the time allotted to me is very limited, I will only submit two points. There has been a mismanagement in this company and its management was taken over I am personally of the view that whenever mismanagement is visible in any private sector, then, instead of only taking its management for a limited period, it should be taken over permanently and it should not be a short and half-hearted measure. The company should have been taken over, acquired, as it is sought to be done now, in the year 1972 itself; once the Government comes to the conclusion that the company's affairs are not being conducted in an efficient manner and when the government has to invest funds to the tune of crores of rupees, where is the question of reserving the decision that it may go back to the same old management?

Now, the second thing is that there is a new strategy which is being resorted to by this private business. They somehow or other welcome the take-over of their undertaking and they start the process of mismanagement deliberately so that the Government may be compelled to take it over. They do not invest any money in the renovation of the machinery which ultimately becomes nothing but a junk and they would have derived the maximum benefit out of their investment longtime ago and at the time when it is being taken over, nothing worthwhile is left in the undertaking. So, it should be taken over at the earliest stage We are now talking of commitment to the philosophy of the Constitution. The philosophy of the constitution means that we are committed to the establishment of an egalitarian society where there would be not only political and legal justice but there would be economic justice. Those who have no commitment to the concept of public undertakings, socialism and working for the underdog, should have no place in top management of any undertaking. The difficulty lies in that we are half-hearted in these matters. We have the mentality of private businessman and also we have the concept and the ideal of a public undertaking. The increasing participation of workers is the only safeguard for the success of any public undertaking in this country. There have been cases of inflated sales and fradulent transactions about which Mr Indrajit Gupta made a pointed reference. I would submit that the Economic Intelligence Bureau should play an effective role in checking malpractices in such big undertakings. Unless this is done public undertakings would come in a big way for sharp and hostile criticism from all those who are opposed to the ideology of socialism.

As regards 4 per cent interest allowable on the quantum of compensation, Mr. Daga has said that this is not fair. Well, the Government cannot afford to pay the same amount of higher interest as is done in the case of private sector. The Constitution itself has provided that the quantum of compensation would not be justiciable. It has been done with a deliberate objective. If compensation at market value is to be paid to private individuals then it would not be possible to take over the undertakings at all. If the shareholders have taken the maximum benefit out of their investment they should not be

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

paid any compensation and only nominal compensation can be paid. The Constitution allows legislation in that respect.

Now, Sir, I do not want to say anything more except to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and this Bill shows the way of the things to come If socialism is to come in this country it should come in a proper and effective way.

SHRI Y. S MAHAJAN (Buldana): I congratulate the Minister on bringing forward this progressive Bill. The steel industry is the basis of our industrial structure In fact, the extent of industrialisation of a country is measured by the amount of steel consumed per head of the population.

This industrial undertaking, namely, the Iron and Steel Company, is a big industrial complex and it consists of not only an integrated steel plant at Burnpur but also an iron foundry at Kulti, captive collieries at Chasnala and other places, iron ore mines and a subsidiary pipe and Foundry Co at Ujjain. It is a complex which employs over 30,000 workers.

The company was started initially after the First World War and by 1932, it had increased its rated capacity to one million tonnes But, the decline in the fortunes of the company started in the sixties and, by 1963, the production of the company had gone down to 1.4 lakhs tonnes per year i.e., 13 per cent of its rated capacity as stated by the hon. Minister In fact, its production had reached a figure of 8 lakhs tonnes, from that it came down to 1.4 lakhs tonnes which was a result of the rotten management and the low price of steel. The price of steel in India was the cheapest in the whole world at that time. There was also serious labour trouble. No-body could have lifted it out of this serious position in which it was except Government. The steel complex requires a huge amount of money and no private firm was equal to it. Therefore in 1972 the Government took over the management. That was with a view to improving the top management, correcting the maladjustments in the equipment and thirdly, improving the labour relations. Our Government succeeded considerable in its objective. They improved the management, though it seems some old officers are still there with their old outlook

Our Government appointed a Committee to look into the technical requirements of the factory They have evolved a plan rehabilitation programme which would ensure production at the rated capacity of 1 million tonnes per year This programme would require, it is estimated, about Rs 60 crores out of which, Rs 31 crores had already been spent As a result of the steps taken by Government, production rose from 4 31 lakhs tonnes in 1972-73 to 6 3 lakhs tonnes in 1975-76 In 1974-75, the company made a profit of Rs 1.5 crores after making provision for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 5 17 crores This is really a great achievement The company has shown improvements not only in the production of steel but also of coal and of the iron-ore mines To too the success of the regime this Company has entered into the international market in a big way as an exporter of steel. Now the question arises after these five years of Government management, whether, this company should be given back to the old management or Government should go forward and nationalise it.

Our Government has taken the right decision in acquiring the privately held shares of this company But, in doing so, I want the hon Minister to clarify certain things. Rs 60 crores for rehabilitation are being advanced by a consortium of commercial banks and public financial institutions under the auspices of the I.D.B.I. of which Rs 31 crores have already been spent The question is whether the company will ever be able to stand on its own legs under this terrific burden of debt. Already by 1975 it had a debt

which required an interest payment of Rs. 1 crore every month. I hope the hon. Minister will make clear as to how he is going to put the company on a sound financial basis. In 1974-75, the company has made a profit—I admit this. But, with the increased burden of debt, will this company be able to stand on its legs financially? That is the problem. How will he restructure of the capital base? Will he do that by increasing the share capital or by converting the government loan into the share capital? What is the method in which you are going to do it. Even if production increases to 1 million tonnes a year I wonder, whether you will succeed in putting it permanently on a sound financial footing

Sir, about the amount to be paid to the existing shareholders, I think, it is a fair amount of compensation though the word 'compensation' cannot be used according to the Constitution The price of the shares, Rs. 4.30 and Rs 32.75 is based on the market value of the shares in the recent past and, I believe, we need not quarrel about the amount to be paid to the shareholders because that represents a fair market price. I am doubtful whether interest should have been paid to the shareholders as they were not getting anything by way of dividend Our Government wanted to be fair and they have agreed to pay 4 per cent interest. I hope as a result of the take-over of this mill our steel production capacity will increase and the steel industry will be able to fulfil its task of enabling us to build a strong industrial structure.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, जिस बिल पर चर्चा चल रही है उस के लिए मैं मंत्री जी का हार्दिक स्वागत करना चाहता हूं और बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि समाजवाद की जो एक शृंखला चल रही है देश में लाने के लिए उस की ओर यह एक कदम है । वैसे आप कह सकते हैं कि इस कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण की क्या जरूरत थी । मंत्री जी ने बताया कि यह कम्पनी दिन प्रति दिन सूद के बोझ से दबती जा रही थी और हालत यह हो गई थी कि दो, तीन साल में 14 करोड़ रु० का ब्याज इस कम्पनी पर लद जाता ।

आप जानते हैं कि लोहा आज के आर्थिक ढांचे का आधार है और संसार के जो उद्योग हैं उन की रीढ़ की हड्डी लोहा होता है । लोहा छोटे से चर्खे तक में इस्तेमाल होता है । ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण रोजाना की जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखने वाली चीज को इस अवस्था में कैसे छोड़ दिया जाता, यह सवाल विचारणीय था । इस कम्पनी की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई थी और लोहे को उनकी मर्जी पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता था । इस लिए सरकार ने ठीक ही लिया कि इंडियन आयरन और स्टील कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया । और यह इसलिये किया गया कि इस कम्पनी की हालत को सुधारने के लिये भारी रकम की जरूरत थी, और इतनी भारी रकम ऐसी संस्था को देना जिस पर सरकार का अधिकार न हो, यह उचित नहीं था ।

लोहे का क्या स्थान है, भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति में लोहेका क्या मूल है इस को देखते हुये राष्ट्रीयकरण स्वागत योग्य है । यह कम्पनी 1972 में हाथ में ली गई, और जैसा पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा 13 फीसदी से बढ़ कर 68 फीसदी तक उत्पादन बढ़ गया, और इंगट स्टील का प्रोडक्शन 1974—75 में 4 लाख 71 हजार टन था । जो 1975—76 में 7 लाख 30 हजार टन हो गया । इसी प्रकार 1975-76 में सेलेबिल स्टील 3 लाख 47 हजार टन से बढ़ कर 5 लाख 500 टन हो गयी । तो यह जो उपलब्धियां हैं यह साधारण नहीं हैं।

[श्री हरी सिंह]

हमारी सरकार का रुख बराबर यह रहा है कि देश की प्रगति और विकास के इतने एम्पोर्टेन्ट माध्यम का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों न किया जाये। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि देश के लिए इतने महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग को इनएफिशेंट मैनेजमेंट के हाथों में छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। कहा गया है कि दि बेस्ट-मैनेज्ड पब्लिक इंटर प्राइज इज बेटर देन दि बेस्ट-रन प्राइवेट कनसर्न। कांग्रेस पार्टी का यह लक्ष्य और सिद्धान्त है कि देश का आर्थिक ढांचा समाजवाद पर खड़ा किया जाये। सरकार द्वारा लिये जाने के बाद अगर कोई कम्पनी या संस्था ठीक से न चले, तो भी वह माफी के लायक है, और वह फिर भी प्राईवेट कम्पनियों से अच्छी है। इस लिए सरकार ने इस कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के एक ठीक कदम उठाया है। लोहे के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों से हमारे पैक्ट हो रहे हैं और हमारी सेल बढ़ गई है।

10 hrs.

जहां तक लेबर का सम्बन्ध है मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टील प्लाट्स के मजदूरों की बेसिक पे 100 रुपये डी० ए० को जोड़कर 200 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये कर दी है जिस से पांच लाख वर्कर्ज को लाभ पहुंचा है। राष्ट्रीयकृत कम्पनी में काम करने वाला मजदूर यह समझता है कि पहले वह एक व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए काम करता था और उस कम्पनी का मुनाफा उस व्यक्ति की जेब में जाता था मगर उस कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकृत किये जाने के बाद वह सोचता है कि यह संस्था मेरी है और इसको होने वाला लाभ मेरा लाभ है। इस तरह उस में आत्म-सम्मान और कान्फिडेंस बढ़ता है और उच्च अधिकारियों तथा वेवर्ज के बीच रिलेशन्स बहुत अच्छे हो जाते हैं।

जिस प्रकार अन्य पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज बहुत मुनाफा दिखा रही हैं, उसी प्रकार वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब यह कम्पनी भी उन के स्तर पर पहुंच जायेगी और उस को भी मुनाफा होने लगेगा। यह कहना ग़लत है कि किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत कम्पनी में इन-एफिशेंसी आ जाती है और उसमें नौकर-शाही का बोल-बाला हो जाता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कम्पनी की संस्था की जवाबदेही पार्लियामेंट के प्रति हो जाती है। संसद् सदस्य एक प्रश्न के जरिये उसकी व्यवस्था में सुधार करवा सकते हैं और किसी अनियमितता को दूर करवा सकते हैं।

यह बिल बहुत सामयिक है। इस से लोहे के सम्बन्ध में देश के आत्म-निर्भर होने और दूसरे देशों को भी लोहा सप्लाई करने, और इस प्रकार करोड़ों रुपया की फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) Mr Chairman, I heartily welcome this Bill as being long overdue which is being introduced and piloted by our dynamic Minister for Steel and Mines Shri Chandrajit Yadav today This Bill has to be seen in the context of the perspective plan We have planned for production of 75 million tonnes by 1993 Shall we make that plan a reality or will it be a pie in the sky? It depends on which critical path in the maze of resource spread in our export promotion in our internal productivity increases we follow in the coming years. I do not like to cover the ground already covered by some of our colleagues I have only to say that the speech which Shri Yadavji made was both candid and comprehensive He outlined the lines of advance, the possibility of the expansion of the steel plant to 2 million tonnes capacity depending upon the

feasibility report by the technical committee and the possible demands on our resources of the order of Rs. 80 crores as interest-free loan, he also referred to the degree of participation of labour in industry and the phasing out of the contract system. He touched all those points as well as the need to build a large number of quarters for the workers and certain other infrastructure such as schools, modern hospitals, adequate water supply and so on. Burnpur is a 45-year-old plant which should have been written off after 40 years. Hundreds of residents of my town, Giridih, work in Burnpur and therefore I know what is happening, their fortunes and their future is bound up with the future of this plant about seventy miles away. This plant should have been written off after the 40th year, it is the dedication, expertise, preventive maintenance and general maintenance of officers and employees which has kept the plant running against one traumatic attack and shock after another. 1956 labour strike, then the bull-bear tug in the stock market by which a famous press magnate wanted to get control of this company, rival unions tugging at each other's throats and the play of power equations by the top officers of this company who depended upon the unions to reinforce their position against one another. All the time the ageing chairman, Biren Mukherjee was getting remote and losing control of the situation and of the details and it was right and proper that we took over the management as it was an inescapable necessity. I wish that as in the case of coal, we had nationalised this company in the course of the first year. In that case the heavy burden of interest charges, almost Rs. 25—30 crores for four years, which the company had to bear could have been avoided. Even in its hayday the company did not make a profit of Rs. 10 crores a year. It was an ageing concern and the miracle was that the company was running and that it did not disintegrate. Rs. 80 crores or even Rs. 100 crores to make the Indian Iron and Steel Company to produce one million tonne of steel is a small price to pay. Tatas for their expansion plan for 2 million tonnes have demanded Rs. 300 crores and if we want to start a new plant of one million tonne capacity it would cost more than Rs. 400 crores. The strategy which I would humbly bring to the notice of the Minister for Steel and Mines would be that he may kindly consider the export of this steel. It has got the right product-mix to pay for restructuring of the Steel plant and that should be our broad strategy for the perspective planning for steel making as a whole. If we start exporting one million tonnes of steel for Rs 120.0 to Rs. 150.0 crores, we can go on ploughing it back into steel sector so that our population will be save of the burden of such a vast expansion of steel industry which the White Paper has outlines before us—at least a part of burden will be lessened.

Sir, one word about Chasnala. Before the Chasnala tragedy, the Indian Iron and Steel Company blast furnaces were operating and reached a rated utilisation capacity of 95 per cent. I had this information directly from the source in the month of December. Chasnala was another trauma which in financial terms may be 3 or 4 crores but in terms of shock on the morale of the people it was a heavy blow. They have survived that and they are making good and they are pulling out from the "slough of despond" which is again a tribute to the skill, the dedication, the expertise of the workers and the officers there. And we will be failing in our duty if we do not pay tribute to them for the jobs which have been done fairly and well barring two or three against whom CBI enquiries are pending and which, I am sure the Minister will take note of, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has demanded sometime back. IISCO has pumped Rs. 44.0 crores into Chasnala for washery, aerial rope-way and sinking of shafts. A reserve coal of 43 million tonnes

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

of high grade metallurgical coal if converted into 30 to 35 tonnes of oremium coke at Rs. 330.0 per tonne, will add up to one thousand crores of rupees. Can we afford to write it off? It is a challenge to the entire mining engineering community. Since we cannot afford to write it off, we have to accept the challenge and extract the coal. The crux of the matter was production and supply of 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal to the company from Chansala, from Jitpur and from Ramnagar. By whatever means, today or tomorrow, you have to reopen it and extract this exceptionally good coal with 9 per cent ash content. In the larger context of perspective planning for steel, 43 million tonnes of the highest quality coal is a lot of coal. We cannot afford to give it up.

Sir, one feather in the cap of the Minister is the degree of participation of labour in industry which he has brought about in the steel plant and I am quite sure that we will be making up the shortfall. I am also happy that the point that was made by one of my colleagues, that this degree of labour participation will be a sure guarantee of directing the economics and the ethos of the plant into a socialist system. With these words, I welcome this Bill and support this Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the Bill proposes the payment of Rs. 7,23,95,137.15 for the acquisition of the shares of this company—a very precise calculation! I have been trying to get hold of the available balance sheet. In the absence of accurate data, I have to rely on what our other friends said that this roughly represents Rs. 4 and odd per share valued at Rs. 32. The company has issued a considerable number of bonus shares. Even though as quoted by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya the subscribed paid-up capital is Rs. 28 crores, a substantial portion of that would be in the form of bonus shares. In other words, whatever profit was there, it was ploughed back and whoever were the owners they were permitted to appropriate to themselves these shares. I am raising this theoretical point because we are today at a stage of payment of compensation in various sectors. I do hope the minister will tolerate my slight diversion. When the tenants become the owners of the land, the small land-holders are told, "You will get your compensation or whatever is the value, calculated on the basis of a particular multiple of the assessment of that particular land over a period of 15 years." As against a person who held land which was considered most secure some time ago, a person who has invested his money in the risk capital of an enterprise, at the end of a decade of thorough mismanagement, is still able to walk away with a decent little sum. I feel this investment of Rs. 7 crores and odd is only the tip of the iceberg. As already stated in the statement of objects and reasons and in financial memorandum, the consolidated fund of India will be further taxed to the extent of Rs. 60 crores more. I have not clearly understood the basis on which we have arrived at this 'amount' in substitution of the word 'compensation' and also whether it is the financial, economic and moral responsibility of the government which has taken over a concern, which was producing at the rate of 11 or 15 per cent of its rated capacity, to come forward and say that so much money of the public exchequer is being invested for purchasing the shares of the company. If some of the fairly well-run concerns in the private sector are to be nationalised, there is a sense of justification for payment of the share value at par or value calculated on the basis of its net worth but there is no moral or legal justification to pay compensation in the case of a company in which the government has to invest hundreds of crores. Payment of Rs. 7 crores does not, somehow, fit into the pattern we are thinking of at present. I hope the Minister will kindly tell us by

the time we conclude the discussions on this, what exactly are the figures of the net paid up capital of this concern. There is a reason for my taking a slight divergent view. I come from an area where the entire development is held up for want of a Railway line costing only Rs. 37 crores. I feel nervous that the same Government and the same exchequer will be paying so much—leaving aside the merits of the case—in trying to run the old mismanaged concerns like the IISCO on proper lines and in putting up other public sector concerns which have been started in other places and are now picking up. With all this, I do not know what the chances of these babies yet to be born, are. Whether at Vizag, Hospet or Salem, one of the major constraints for erection of these steel plants is the resource position and plan allocations, as far as I understand. I am afraid that in trying to repair these old buggies, construction and installation of new steel plants might suffer With these qualifications, I support the Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill for two reasons. One is that he has really kept the promise made by our late Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, who had assured the House that it would not be given back to the old management. I sincerely pay my compliments and greetings to the Minister. Secondly, it requires dynamism to look after bigger steel plants taken over by the Government. I do feel that it has been well managed by the Minister and his official colleagues and in that respect, we do not feel the absence of our revered late Mohan Kumaramangalam much.

It is not correct to say, as some of the Members from the opposition have said, that the management of the unit is squarely bad and that all the old people are bad. I do agree that a few people and a few officers in almost all undertakings do not behave properly. If we adopt the attitude and habit suggested by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, that whenever we take over old units, we will demolish the old structure crudely and remove all the people who work there, it will really be unjust because people get jobs because they are efficient and talented. If such people are given the opportunity to serve the country, sometimes, they prove their worth. In our country, we are lacking in managerial efficiency to a great extent, especially for running public sector units. So, this sort of attitude will not help the Government. I do agree that a few officers do not behave properly but all are not bad. So, I request the Minister not to take the attitude as suggested by Shri Indrajit Gupta, that all officials are bad.

With regard to the existing management, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has said many things. I do not want to argue with him on this. But I would say that the contribution of Mr. Gupte Bhaya in this unit is unique. I can say, though I do not know him personally, I have got representations from the workers, that such type of persons are required not only in public sector units but all over the country and their efficiency should be praised by the House. If Members do find fault with such type of persons, public sector units will not prosper in our country.

Sir, I would like to remind the Minister about only a few things, within the short time available

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is very very short.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Yes, Sir. With regard to the rehabilitation programme, the Report of the Ministry placed before this House this year mentions the following:

(a) Improvement of raw material handling facilities, particularly in relation to coal and iron ore;

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

(b) Emergency and hot repairs of No 7, 8 and 9 coke oven Batteries and re-building of No 7 battery,

(c) Building of a new Landle House for Blast Furnaces

(d) Repairs of open Hearth Furnaces and converters,

(e) Augmentation of steam generation capacity and thus of power generation

(f) Rehabilitation of handling equipments like cranes and ground charges,

(g) Modernizing and fully rehabilitating rolling stock and

(h) Providing facilities for oil firing

I do not know much of this rehabilitation programme has been completed I would request the Minister to tell me whether any committee has been set up by the Ministry or by this unit to review the progress of the rehabilitation programme every month or periodically Otherwise the government might face difficulties if the management suddenly reports that the programme is not progressing well.

With regard to production I quite agree with what Mr Indrajit Gupta had said and I do not want to spend more time on it Possibly during the current year production has not come up satisfactorily There are probably many reasons

I would like to know the prospect for the Ujjain unit—which had collaborated earlier with the British steel company and which was one of the units of the IISCO—as also about the fate of Chasnala Even though the Chasnala tragedy is under a judicial probe may I make a request to the Minister? Since it may take a long time will he like to have a CBI probe so that some expeditious measures can be taken to find out the reasons behind the disaster?

With regard to the increase in the budgeted amount ploughed back into the rehabilitation programme, viz., from Rs 43 crores to Rs 55 crores, the reason for this has been shown, in the Report as the increase in oil prices I think this is not correct. Possibly the prices of some other raw materials also had gone up then. They are now coming down Since the price level during the last 1½ years is down in almost all the items will the estimate be further revised and some reduction in the budget made in the interest of the unit as also of the company?

I will take one more minute to say something with regard to the functioning of the collieries, also under IISCO The accidents at Jitpur and Chasnala have made us very sad They had a ropeway functioning, as also coal washery there I want to know how the ropeway is being used after the accidents first at Jitpur and later at Chasnala

I would again congratulate the Minister for bringing in this bill It would open the gates of the public sector to other enterprises—whether they are in the tea textiles or jute industry When other units are taken over by other Ministries the Ministers concerned will have no reason to tell the House that the management will again be given back to the units A beginning has been made by Mr Chandrajit Yadav I hope it will be followed by the Minister of Commerce in respect of textiles, jute and tea, and by Mr T A. Pai in regard to his units also

With these words I conclude

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Sir, once upon a time Sir Biren Mukherjee was a name to be reckoned with in eastern India It was he who wanted to prove that people from eastern India could also establish some plants and some installations for them to figure in the industrial and commercial map

of India. But as years rolled by, mismanagement, corruption, favouritism and nepotism—all rolled into one—took the reputation of IISCO down the gutters. Although it was a foregone conclusion in 1974 itself that this will come entirely under the aegis of the government, I must congratulate the Minister and his Ministry for taking active steps and hastening the process of the entire take-over.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is to be noted that this was taken over because of mismanagement and malpractices. There was no other alternative. One of the important auditors of our country has said that the audit report was completely manipulated to show that the plant was run on profit. To quote him:

> "actual loss was converted into profit by jugglery of accountancy . ....inflated inventories was a regular practice."

This fact came to light when the Company wanted some loan from a bank, because there was no other alternative but to fall back on a bank loan. The Auditor says:

> "In its books the IISCO credited itself with Rs. 1.85 crores for supply of one million tonnes of blast furnace granular slags. Although this amount has been credited, not even 100 tonnes have been supplied so far."

This was the usual practice in IISCO There was a lot of corruption in the office of this Company at 50, Chowranghee Road, Calcutta.

An important architect was drafted for interior decoration and for supplying furniture, to make it a fashionable quarter, on par with a five-star hotel. You will be surprised to know that no tender was invited and nothing was advertised to ascertain the rates prevailing from the different architects. One architect was favoured and the amount ran to lakhs of rupees. This is only one instance. There were many such instances of corruption from which IISCO was suffering, when it was taken over.

We must congratulate the Minister for the fact that it has picked up. Not only this plant, but in fact all the steel plants in India are picking up under the active leadership of Shri Chandrajit Yadav and his officials. Bhilai is picking up very nicely Bokaro is doing very well. Rourkela just now celebrated the 10 million target. So far as Durgapur is concerned, two or three years ago, we were saying in Parliament that it is not fulfilling even 30 per cent of its targeted capacity. Today it has picked up very well.

Here the hon. Minister should not forget, in fact he cannot forget because he is from the labour front, that it is the labour which is working the steel plant So, the labour should be congratulated for this brightening up of the situation. Shri Das Munsi showered his praise on Shri Bhayya. I am one with him there. At the same time, we should not forget that thousands of workers who are working in the steel plant are toiling hard and sweating hard to see that the target is fulfilled. The credit should not go to one General Manager, one General Superintendent or one Engineer; it should be equally shared by the working class who are striving their best in the emergency period to show that our steel plants can be made a real success.

In 1972-73 the production of ingot steel had declined to 43,100 tonnes. But in 1975-76 it has gone up to 63,000 tonnes. So there is no begging the question that it has picked up so nicely.

Here I want to bring to the notice of the Minister one point. We are going to invest a huge amount of

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

Rs. 42.5 crores for the purchase of machinery. We understand that there are good machinery in the plant itself but some officers are hand in glove with the contractors and that they want to dispose of them, so that they can go in for new machines, although these machines are working perfectly well. The other day we had been to Ranchi and we found that MECON is capable of manufacturing things for which we are depending on British or German experts for years. So, from now on we should depend on such organisations in our country. If we want any blast furnace to be installed in IISCO, or any new crane, we have to depend on our own Indian technical know-how, rather than on foreigners.

With these words, I again congratulate the hon. Minister for hastening the process of take-over.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate for having welcomed this Bill without any exception. I am also grateful to them for the fact that they have been able to appreciate the efforts which have been made in this Ministry.

I should say that it is not an individual effort, really speaking, it is a collective effort which has been able to bring this good result. Of course, our workers have played a very glorious role which has always been acknowledged. Without their full cooperation and without very good industrial peace which they have been able to maintain through these years, this would not have been possible. Therefore, the credit goes to the working class. But, at the same time it has been the collective effort of our engineers, technicians, the management and the Ministry which has achieved this thing and we will continue this effort We realise today not only the importance of this basic industry which has to play a very important role in the developing economy of our country, but also personally I feel that all the plants and every factory, whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector, must produce to their full capacity. It will be a crime in a country like ours if we allow any undertaking not to utilize its full capacity. We have to utilize the maximum capacity. I am sure that if there is awareness about it, if there is vigilance, if there is correct guidance and if there is proper relationship between the management and the workers, then it is possible to do it.

Today, everybody recognises this fact that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, a new kind of atmosphere has been created in this country. People, by and large, realise the importance of discipline; they realise the importance of hard work, they realise that India has to go forward at a greater speed and our rate of growth has to be much higher Otherwise, a nation of 600 million people cannot afford to have satisfaction with this pace of economic growth. Therefore, this situation is fully realised and I can only assure the hon Members that whatever constructive suggestions they have given, will be given due consideration

One question was asked why we should pay Rs 7.24 crores as compensation? In this company, more than 50 per cent shares belong to the individual share-holders and many of them were coming from the middle class society. There were about 80,93,773 ordinary individual shares and 1,36,161 preference shares. Therefore, it will not be just that when we are taking over this factory, we should not pay anything at all to the people who invested their money with some hope, particularly people from the middle class and may be from the lower middle class.

While paying this amount, we have taken into consideration all the relevant factors like annual account of the company for the past five years and quotation of the stock market of the share of the company over six months from January 1976. The controller of capital issues adviced that the fair share value of the company was Rs. 4.7 for each equity share of the face value of Rs. 10 and Rs. 32.75 for each preference share of the value of Rs. 100. On this basis, we are paying this amount which comes to Rs. 7.24 crores. This amount is going really to those individuals who have invested in this company.

Certain other issues were raised. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya asked what about the security and the employment of the workers. There should be no doubt about that All those who are employees of the Company will remain the employees of the Company Their service will continue. Therefore, unnecessarily, I think, this doubt which should have normally not been raised is being raised If he is in doubt, I would like to remove that doubt that no worker's service is going to be affected by taking over this Company Rather, they will be in a better position.

I would also like to say that we have evolved a system in the Steel Ministry whereby even in the private sector companies, for example, IISCO in which the Government has also considerable share, the pay-scale the dearness allowance, the bonus incentive, all these things are decided in a forum where the workers representative also participates. Therefore, that is binding on all the undertakings, even on the private sector undertakings. We have evolved a method whereby the salary and other amenities of the workers are at per in both the public sector and private sector undertakings.

In the beginning, I said that we have taken certain measures to look after the welfare activities of the workers. As the Company's financial position will improve, I would like to assure the House that we would like that the workers who are working in IISCO should in no way be a loser in comparison to other sister undertakings. As Mr Indrajit Gupta very rightly said and welcomed it, it gives me a great pleasure to see that now IISCO has joined the family of public sector undertakings after this House passes the Bill and it becomes an Act. It will entirely become a public sector undertaking and no individual's share will be in this Company.

So far as production is concerned, I have given some figures as to how it has come down. Before the takeover, the production, the utilisation capacity was as low as 13 per cent. This year, our target is to produce 68.5 per cent Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised this doubt. The last year's production was 63 per cent of the utilisation capacity. In comparison to that, this year, we are aiming to produce 68.5 per cent. But our effort is that we should produce more.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the target. What is the actual production?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am giving the figures of actual production also He is right in saying that the production in the beginning of the year was higher and, after that, the production in the succeeding months has been a little low. I am not saying that he has made any charge. I am giving the facts He has raised this question and he should get an answer also.

Last year, from April to July, 1975, the production of this factory was 1,92 246 tonnes. In comparison to the last year's five months production, this year's five months production is 2,12,058 tonnes. It is more than 10.31 per cent higher than the last year's

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

production. Therefore, there is no reason to have any doubt that the production is going down. We have fixed a higher target and we are pretty sure that we can not only achieve that target but we will exceed that target.

Another question was raised as to whether there are people available. It is a fact that for quite some time there was no whole-time chief executive. About the man who was taking care of it, high tributes have been paid to him in this House that though he was a part-time Chairman, he did his best to wield a good team. We have taken full care to see that the earlier factional activities which, were to a very great extent responsible for bringing down the production at that low level should be eliminated The necessary steps have been taken and I am glad to say that today there is a very harmonious team working So far as the administrative part is concerned it is not that the Public Undertakings Committee has said that no officer of the Ministry should be a part-time or full-time Chairman. Now the Administrator who has been appointed is today no more a Joint Secretary of the Ministry He was a Joint Secretary of the Ministry and he is an officer of experience and of good reputation We thought that a competent officier should go and take care of this plant and, therefore, he has been appointed as a whole-time Administrator of the factory. I am sure that under his leadership there will be a good team which will take care of the improvement of the plant.

So far as the other questions are concerned, as Mr. Munshi has very rightly said, we cannot remove all the officers who were appointed during that time, but we are vigilant about some of these officers against whom there as certain charges. A CBI Inquiry has also been instituted against a very high officer and certain steps have also been taken against some officers who were found to be responsible for certain lapses.

One fact has been brought out by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and he has put some questions on it also. I would like to assure him that I have asked the Administrator to look into this question and immediately report back to me. If there is a *prima facie* case to assume that some officers had deliberately and intentionally done some fraudulent work or something against the interests of the factory, whatever steps are required will be taken. I have taken note of it and I will see that a proper inquiry is instituted and that the facts are brought to light.

I would also like to say here that the product mix of the plant has been really speaking, good. We have tried to bring in some necessary changes in the product mix of the plant

There are also certain challenging tasks before the plant but the Management is going ahead with full confidence for finding solutions for these difficult tasks During the last four months this undertaking has been able to export about 30,000 tons of steel and we hope that during 1976-77 HISCO will export 100,000 tons of steel and at a good price

A question was raised that we are importing some machines from abroad which are available in our country. As the Hon. Members know, whenever any machine needs to be imported, it has to be cleared by the DGTD: no plant can import machines on its own. Our efforts have always been to see that whatever indigenous machines and equipment are available in our own country are given priority; it is not only priority, but it is binding on the parties to buy such machines indigenously. Even in a plant like Bokaro, it is a matter of great satisfaction that 80 per cent of

the machines and equipment being purchased in our own country. We are in a position today to manufacture certain parts of the machines and therefore we are negotiating with the Soviet Union that, if they agree—because this is not a part of the contract—we might purchase them from our own factories like BHEL, HCC etc. and not go in for imports. Therefore, it has been the policy of the Government that whatever machines and equipment are available indigenously should be purchased here itself.

Mr. Daga, I am sorry to say, raised some general questions about the functioning of the public sector particularly in a year when the public sector, on the whole, has done so well. Today not only the people of this country but the people all over the world have recognised the contribution of the public sector and at that time to attack in a general way that the public sector managers are going on in their own way and there are no rules and regulations applied to them, is not fair. This year the public sector has dones very well, they have made a very valuable contribution to our economy, they have shown that the public sector, management wise, expertise wise and profit-wise, is very well comparable to, rather much better than, the private sector. Even the private sector people in this country who had been all these years denigrating the public sector have been compelled to recognise the contribution of the public sector in this country. Therefore, it will not be fair to make this kind of general observation about the public sector management.

Certain very constructive suggestions have also been made about price and about our sales organization. They are being streamlined; certain steps are being taken. Very recently we have taken some important steps to see that steel distribution in this country takes place through public stock-yards. We are also taking care of our customers, I mean, the general people of this country. For many years the steel prices have not been raised only because of this that the common people should get steel at a reasonable price. I am glad to say that, because of many effective steps taken by Government, by the Finance Ministry and by the other Ministries, including my Ministry, today there is no black-market in steel in this country, and people are happy that the availability of steel has been made easy to the people all over the country. This year is going to be a good year production-wise and it will be a matter of great satisfaction for us that we have fixed this target that the Indian steel industry will not only meet the requirement of our people, but in the current year will be exporting steel worth Rs. 300 crores to 40 countries of the world.

Very rightly attention has been drawn to perspective planning. I had the honour to present the White Paper on steel industry in this House. We are taking care of perspective planning, and there should be no doubt that, in respect of all the steel plants for which the feasibility reports have been commissioned or the DPRs have been commissioned, as soon as our resources position is better as soon as resources are available, we will go in a big way with steel expansion programmes, because, I feel that a country like ours will need, as our economy develops, much more steel. Today if we compare ourselves with the Soviet Union or Japan or other countries, we will find that our steel production is still very low. But seeing the rate of industrial growth, the rate of growth in agriculture, seeing the atmosphere which has been created in our country and the fact that we have got a sound scientific, techno-economic base, we feel

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

that the Indian economy will pick up and accordingly the steel production will also have to keep pace.

With these words, I conclude. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and devlopment of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 18. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 18 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 18 were added to the Bill

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.59 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now taken up for discussion Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 25, 29, 30, 32, 38, 39, 41, 48, 51, 61, 65; 76, 83 to 85, 88 and 99."

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION		
1.	Department of Agriculture . . .	20,85,000	..
2.	Agriculture	60,00,00,000	..
7.	Department of Rural Development . . .	15,00,00,000	..

* Moved with the recommendation of the President

1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
14	Foreign Trade and Export Production . .	1,000	40,68,00,000
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:		
25	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	..	15,00,000
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29	Ministry of Energy	3,78,000	..
30	Power Development	..	32,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
32	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	2,50,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	9,40,73,000	..
39	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	..	58,56,60,000
	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING		
41	Department of Revenue and Banking .	3,45,000	..
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING		
48	Family Planning	5,00,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
51	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,000	..
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
61	Industries	..	1,000
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
65	Information and Publicity . . .	1,00,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF PLANNING		
76	Department of Science and Technology . .	2,00,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
83	Department of Steel	5,50,000	7,28,79,000
84	Department of Mines . .	6,00,000	..
85	Mines and Minerals . . .	1,23,00,000	1,98,00,000
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION		
88	Department of Rehabilitation . . .	..	46,00,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
99	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	..	1,000

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amount now demanded, i.e., Rs. 244 crores, is a big amount, I do not understand, why so much has been sought for after this emergency situation. So much is heard that every department is very active and accurate in formulating policies now-a-days, probably our budget-makers have not shown that much accuracy, are unemployed and there is no im- not have been asked for.

17 hrs.

Now, what are the items in which this sum has been sought for I can tell that the Supplementary Demands for Grants are mostly for giving subsidy. Take for example Demand No 2 under 'Agriculture': you are giving subsidy to the producers of fertilizers: it is a big amount, Rs 60 crores We do not know, who has gone through the process of assessment of this subsidy. At the time of budget speech, we were told that the agriculturists are going to be benefited due to the lowering of the cost, but we did not know that the industry is to have its share also. They are not to lose anything for the benefit of the agriculturist. The latest report of the Reserve Bank of India also shows that even in this emergency period, almost all the indusrial concerns have earned much more than in earlier years. So, my point is: how have you worked out this amount and how is it going to be distributed? That should be discussed in the House earlier, not now. Agricultural development is a necessity no doubt. You know in this Budget we are giving subsidy to the manufacturers But we have seen how agriculture has been affected in Assam, Tripura, Manipur and in the eastern zone due to floods. There were heavy floods but no item or demand for giving relief is there. We are giving subsidy to the industrialists but for the agriculturists who have suffered and who are still suffereing we are not giving much consideration. In the export production you are giving subsidy. But what is the result? The jute industry is showing the way how the subsidy works. Lakhs of workers are unemployed and there is no improvement.

In Family Planning you are encouraging payment of incentives. I like to mention one fact here. In Tripura after the floods when the people went to the Government, they were told that there was no flood relief arrangement by the Government. They were told to go to the banks and they were asked to go to the family planning department. Those who could mortgage their land to the bank could have some money for meeting their needs during the time of floods and those who have got nothing to mortgage, were advised to go to the Family Planning Department and they were given Rs. 120 each Here also it seems to me very queer. If you are thinking that family planning will not be done voluntarily, then is it to be done in a situation when the people are in distress? This is very bad.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI C M. STEPHEN *in the Chair.*]

I am really sorry that in Tripura, Assam and Tripura during these floods period there was not a penny spent. Even we have seen in the Press that to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund Chief Ministers of many States have sent money but there was no money in the flood-affected states.

In the Information Ministry's Demands you have asked for some money for the *Employment Samachar*. But I do not know whether the Information Minister has gone through that news bulletin. There is some information about the white collared Jobs. The posts for well qualified persons are advertised. The number of such qualified persons is very small. The bulletin serves only those who are in the job and can get better job. They only get

the information and the job. You have asked for such a big sum for so many items.

We have read in the press that the Education Minister declared that his Department has got no money. Therefore, he cannot run the existing primary education system. During this period a new pattern of education system is being built up, whereas there is no money. In this Budget there is no demand for educational purposes.

Just now the Minister for Steel has given us a bright picture that India is marching ahead. 70% of the population is illiterate. Without keeping this into consideration you are dumping large sums of money or much more money in various Departments. This is very difficult to understand how our Budget-makers are thinking and how the country is going to be helped by this process of Bubget demands and with the passing of this budget.

I am very sorry to say that emergency is only for those people who laboured much. They have to work much more. But emergency is not for those people who practically should devote much time to think of the overall situation of the country. Specially the most important need of this period is to impart education. You want discipline, but you cannot have discipline for a long time if you keep the people mum, silent, ignorant and show *danda*. It would have been better if a good sum could have been allotted for education in the Budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chair. I shall confine myself to some of the Demands and to start with I would like to mention the subsidy given for cheap fertilisers. It has been said that the price of indigenously manufactured fertilisers-phosphatic fertilisers, was reduced to support the farmers. I welcome this. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know the actual effect of this reduction. Today the price of fertilisers is still too much for the farmers. Only the middle group farmers or the farmers belonging to upper strata are able to have fertilisers. It is not available to the ordinary peasants. The land is being distributed to the landless labourers and we are expecting that the land will be cultivated by them. So, some arrangement should be made to supply cheap fertilisers to those landless labourers also who are given a piece of land so that they may also utilise this land to the best of their advantage. I say this because in pursuance of the policy of the government in implementing the 20 point programme land should be given to landless labour.

Now I come to Demand No. 14 where the problem confronting the jute manufacturers have been mentioned and also about the sick textile mills I must congratulate the hon Deputy Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh for taking over the two closed textile mills of Kanpur, namely, Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Atherton West Mill. It gives me great pleasure and happiness to realise that the ex-Chief Minister Mr. Bahuguna and the present Chief Minister Mr. Narain Dutt Tiwary were not pressurised by Shri Ram Rattan Gupta and others. They were running this mill on the basis of profit earned by not paying any government revenue This man should have been, behind the bars but for the help of some friends who were opposing the take over of these mills. Now the time has come when the textile mills have to be run on profit, particularly, Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mill whose production upto 80 to 90 per cent are for meeting the needs of the defence forces. The other day Lt. Gn. Chopra, Director Ordnance Services said that the production of this mill is practically for the defence forces. I suggest that the Minister of Finance may take note of this and discuss this with the Minister for Defence Production to see that this mill is renovated in an effective way to cater to the needs of the armed forces.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I would request the Minister kindly to see that the same persons who have ruined this Mill, the same officers who, in connivance with Ram Rattan Gupta and others, ruined it, are not taken in the National Textile Corporation.

I am happy that a committee is being appointed. I am glad that they are going to select some technocrats. I take this opportunity to request Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh to tell us as to what has happened to Kanpur Jute Udyog owned by Shri Alok Jain, the worthy son of Shri Shanti Prasad Jain. I am told by Shri Chattopadhyaya, the hon. Minister, that this will be opened on 1st September. This date is coming but I am sure this gentleman is not going to run this Mill. Government should take a decision here and now about this unit which is a captive unit of Sawai Madhopur cement factory and it should come under the Cement Corporation of India. I am sure with the help of the working class of Kanpur they will be able to run this mill more effectively.

Then, Sir, coming to Demand No. 25—Ministry of Defence—I was expecting the Minister of Defence to be here. I hope that my hon. friend, Shrimati Rohatgi will convey our feelings to the Minister of Defence.

The pay scales of supervisor, draughtsman etc. are not being finalised even after the publication of the Pay Commission's Report; it has taken thirty months. It is a sad commentary that the pay scales of the supervisors and allied categories have not yet been finalised even till today. I was told that the papers had been sent to the Cabinet. After all, the Union Cabinet is in the same place and in the same country—Delhi—the papers should have gone to them. We were expecting something from the Minister about this. This has taken thirty months. I would request Shrimati Rohatgi to kindly convey our feelings to the Minister of Defence Production.

I now come to Demand Nos. 39 to 41. I feel that all foreign Banks should now be nationalised now that the foreign oil companies have been taken over. Previously, we used to raise the slogans in this House; the issue was raised in this House and we were told that the time for taking over of the oil companies was not ripe Now most of the foreign oil companies have been taken over. I feel that all the foreign banks too working in our country should be taken our by Government as had been done in the case of oil companies.

Then, Sir, about the dearness allowance, we were happy when the Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam told the other House that the sixth instalment of dearness allowance was under consideration for the Central Government employees. Sir, the prices have gone up again. I am told that this is a seasonal fluctuation and that the prices will come down after some time. Sir, I am not one of those who want the prices to go up because the workers are to get the D.A. We want to know what has happened to the sixth instalment of dearness allowance which has already become due? The hon. Minister told the other House in reply to a question that this was being considered. I would like to know what is the present position. The Central Government employees are represented in the National Council headed by a Member of this House. They demanded that the D.A. should be merged with the pay. One of the recommendations of the Pay Commission was that when the cost of living index reached the figure of 272 and if it did not come below that, then either the D.A. should continue or the Government should take a decision to revise the wages. When conditions are not proper to revise the wages at present,

we sincerely feel that at least the D.A. should be merged with the Pay. That question will arise.

The Finance Secretary, at a meeting of the Council, said that the merger of DA would not serve any purpose because the D.A. is also given to the pensioners. Of course it will serve the purpose—I mean the merger of D.A. will serve the purpose of pension. It is also for the purpose of gratuity which the Finance Ministry does not realise. Every employee wants that the D.A. should be merged with the pay at 272 points. It was felt that the prices might not fall below 272 points. If you are assuring a remunerative price to—the farmers for their agricultural produce, in that case, the prices of essential commodities, especially, the foodgrains, cannot go below 272 points D.A. is something which is agitating the minds of lakhs of Central Government employees and State Government employees as also those in the public undertakings. The hon. Minister should take serious note of it.

I would request the hon. Minister to go through the contents of the report of the Gadgil Committee of 1960 with Shri Khandubhai Desai as its Member who also recommended that 50 per cent of D.A. should be merged with the pay for certain purposes. We want merger of dearness allowance for purposes of pension, gratuity, etc.

Then there is Demand No 48 regarding family planning. Sir, I stand committed to family planning but there are rumours in this country—maybe wrong—that coercion is going on in the matter of family planning and teachers, BDOs and others have been asked to go on coercing people for family planning. That should not take place because nothing could be done out of coercion. People have realised that more children mean more misery and sorrow for their family members.

Sir, an hon. Member said that incentives are being given. What is wrong if incentives are given. Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently in the Apex body meeting which was attended by you as a member of the National Apex Body decided that seven and fourteen days leave will be given to men and women workers respectively who get themselves sterilised. This leave can be extended from seven days to fourteen days in the case of men and fourteen to twenty-one days in the case of women. This would be leave with pay. This was the recommendation of the Apex body. An announcement in this respect has been made by the Labour Ministry and the employers have accepted this recommendation. The same concession should be given to all the Central Government employees and the public sector employees. They should get additional leave for this purpose.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the point that here in this House we decided about upgradation of particular city on the basis of population. Kanpur has become a metropolitan city with two district magistrates. We are interested that it should be upgraded to grade 'A' city. For that we have been asked to increase the population to more than 10 lakhs. Sir, increase in population and family planning cannot go together. If I am asked not to follow the family planning, I can assure you that the population of Kanpur will be 20 lakhs in two years. Sir, the real basis of upgradation of a city should not only be population aspect but also the cost of living index. I am happy this point has been accepted by the General Secretary of the Congress.

Next I come to the Demand of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. My friend, Shri Biren Dutta has criticised the bringing out of 'Employment News'. Sir, the publica-

[Shri S. M Banerjee]

tion of this weekly was taken up for the information of the educated unemployed and it is serving its purpose I have seen the issues of 'Employment News' at the houses of so many youngmen It gives them the idea as to where, when and how to apply About 'Samachar' I would like to mention that it should have an international agency like Reuters. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla when he was replying to a question said that efforts were being made to have an international agency like Reuters

Then I come to Demand No 51—Department of Personnel A new proposal has been placed before us, the Central Government employees' representatives, before the National Council of the JCM, of having service tribunals in the country, in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay We are not opposed to these We want them to decide cases expeditiously But who should preside over these tribunals? It is said in the constitution that they will be presided over by retired administrators You as a trade unionist will realise whether the employees will get any justice at the hands of retired administrators They have a rigid approach, I do not say narrow approach, but a rigid approach, and naturally the employees cannot get justice at their hands We want a High Court or Supreme Court Judge —whether a retired Judge or a tired judge at least, to be Chairman of each of these tribunals

Then we are told that cases of premature retirement, compulsory retirement and dismissal will not be discussed in these tribunals When you want to take away the right of the government employees to approach the court and move for a writ under article 226 or under 311, how do you expect them to accept these tribunals unless they are presided over by a Supreme Court or High Court Judge and unless cases of victimisation, compulsory retirement and dismissal and other things come within the purview of these tribunals? So before a final decision regarding the constitution is taken, I would request the hon Minister to convey our feelings to the Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy or Shri Om Mehta, that the employees should be consulted once again and their suggestion should be accepted so that we are able to accept these service tribunals.

With these words, I would request the hon Minister to kindly let us know whether now that Rs 244 crores are going to be pumped into the economy, it will not result in inflation If this results in inflation, what are the steps taken or are likely to be taken to curb inflation so that it does not give rise to price increase to that extent, because we have been able to control inflation with the greatest difficulty I congratulate the hon Minister on doing so, but I have a feeling that unless effective measures are taken, this inflow of Rs 244 crores into the economic stream might result in inflation

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) सभापति जी मैं इन सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्डस का समर्थन कर रहा हूं लेकिन कुछ शिकायतें हैं जिन्हें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पहली शिकायत तो मझे सरकार और पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से है—जब कई मिनिस्ट्री की सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्डस यहां डिस्कस होनी थी तो उन सब मिनिस्ट्रीज के प्रतिनिधियों का यहां उपस्थित होना चाहिये था। जो भी शिकायतें उन के सम्बन्ध में यहां रखी जायेंगी उन सब का जवाब श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी जी नहीं दे सकेंगी क्योंकि इन का सब डिपार्टमेन्ट्स का ज्ञान नहीं है, तब फिर उन का जवाब कौन देगा, एक तरह से अरण्यरोदन होकर रह जायेगा। मैं कहूंगी कि मैं इसको रेल्वे को सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय को भेज दूंगी। लेकिन यहां पर मुझे उस का जवाब नहीं मिल सकेगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : क्षमा करें, तिवारी जी हमारे बुजुर्ग है, उन का कहना उचित है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन कर दूं कि जिन जिन मंत्रालयो की डिमाण्डस इस में हैं उन्होंने सारी चीजो के नोटस बना कर भेज दिये हैं। लेकिन जैसा आप ने कहा है—यदि सब यहा होते तो बहुत अच्छा था।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : उन्होंने तो जैनरल नोट बना कर आप के पास भेजा होगा, मेरी शिकायतो का नोट तो वे नहीं बना सकते।

सभापति जी, हम लोग प्लान्ज अच्छे बनाते है, मेजर्ज भी बहुत अच्छे लाये जाते हैं, लेकिन असली हिच कहा होती है—इम्पलीमेन्टेशन स्टेज में। इम्पलीमेन्टेशन यदि सुचारु रूप से होता तो यह हिन्दुस्तान पांच प्लान्ज के बाद बहुत आगे बढ़ गया होता। बहुत सी स्कीमें हैं जो 15 वर्षों से, 12 वर्षों से चल रही हैं, उन मे रुपया लगा हुआ है, थोडे से रुपये के लिये, या थोडे से काम के लिये वे अटकी हुई है, उन से न कोई फ़ायदा देश को हो रहा है और न उस इलाके को कोई फ़ायदा हो रहा है, जहा पर वे बन रही हैं, उन में रुपया अटक जाने से कैपिटल जैम हो गया है और कोई प्राफ़िट उन से नही हो रहा है। सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि जिन स्कीमों को पाच वर्ष हो गये हैं उन को अधिक रुपया देकर जल्द से जल्द पूरा कराने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। जैसे हमारे यहा बिहार में गंडक योजना है। यह बारह बरस से बन रही हैं। इसका पहला एस्टीमेट 64 करोड़ का था। आज 200 करोड़ से अधिक का हो गया है। अभी तक इस योजना को इम्पलीमेंट नहीं किया गया है। उस में दस हजार एकड़ से अधिक जमीन को सरकार ने बस बरस से ले रखा है, न उस में अन्न पैदा होता है, न पानी मिलता है और न नहर बनती है। इतना ज्यादा वेस्टेज हो रहा है। अगर स्कीम पुरानी है, फ़ायदेमन्द है, गृहस्थियो के लिए, किसानों के लिए तो उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये, थोडे रुपये के लिए वह की नहीं पडी रहनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मैं तिवाड़ी जी को काटना नही चाहती हू। फ़िर भी मै उनका ध्यान धारा 216 की ओर अवश्य आकर्षित करना चाहती हू :

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : इसका मुझे पता है। लेकिन यह कंटिन्यूइंग स्कीम है। मिनिस्टरी आफ़ एग्रिकलचर की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड आपने यहां रखी है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पुरानी स्कीमें हैं उनके लिए आपको पैसा देना चाहिये था जो आपने दिया नहीं है। यह मेरी शिकायत है। ऐसी बात नही है कि मैं इस धारा से अनभिज्ञ हूं और ऊपर से शिकायत करना चाहता हूं।

बनर्जी साहब ने फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध मे कहा है। अभी तक जिन प्रान्तों या जिलों ने इसको पूरी तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट किया है उनको सजाएं ही हुई हैं। कैसे सजा हुई है ? अभी तो सीटों का बटवारा हुआ है असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट का, चूंकि उनकी आबादी स्टेटिक रह गई है या कम हो गई है, इस वास्ते उनकी सीटें कम हो गई है। आप इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते हैं और जब सीटो का बटवारा होता है तो कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां पापुलेशन कम हो गई है इसलिए सीटें आप की कम हो गई हैं तो यह ठीक नही है। जो आपके विदेशों का शासन

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

करें और उनको इस तरह से सजा मिले तो यह ठीक नहीं है । 1967 में जितनी सीटें थीं उतनी ही रहनी चाहिये, पापुलेशन हमने कम की तो इसकी सजा हम को या किसी को भी नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, सीटें उतनी ही रहनी चाहियें । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो फैमिली प्लानिंग लोग क्यों करेंगे ? वे चाहेंगे कि ज्यादा पापुलेशन हो ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगहें उनको मिलें ।

बनर्जी साहब ने फारेन बैंकस के नेशनलाइजेशन की मांग की है । मैं कहूंगा कि इनका आप नैशनलाइजेशन करें या न करें लेकिन देश में जो बैंक बाकी बच गए हैं उनका तो आपको कम से कम नैशनलाइजेशन कर ही देना चाहिये । आपने चौदह का किया है । लेकिन जो बाकी रह गए हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा मनमानी अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ कस्टमर्ज के साथ, कर्जा आदि देने के सम्बन्ध में करते हैं । कई शिकायतें हमारे पास आती हैं । उनको हम आपको भेजते हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । वे बैंक आपके कंट्रोल में नहीं है । उनको आप अपने कंट्रोल में लाएं ताकि इन को एक ढर्रे पर रखा जा सके । न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया में इतनी धांधली होती है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है । आप कहें तो मैं आपके पास केस भेज दूंगा । फारेन बैंकस का आप नैशनलाइजेशन करें या न करें लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो बैंक छोड़ दिये गए हैं उनका तो जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो ही जाना चाहिये ।

आप को चाहिये कि आप अपने अफसरों पर भी कुछ कंट्रोल रखें । यह ठीक है कि एमरजेंसी से बहुत लाभ हुआ है, सब क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हुई है । लेकिन एक मद में ऐसा लगता है कि वहां कोई इस एमरजेंसी का असर नहीं पड़ा है । वह है आप की सर्विस क्लास । क्या पुलिस हो, मारकेटिंग इंस्पेक्टर हो या ऐक्साइज आफिसर हो, सब जगह धांधली मची हुई है । मेरे यहां पटने में एक ऐक्साइज कलेक्टर है, इतनी धांधली मचाता है कि हद नहीं । नियुक्तियों में, तबादलों में, पोस्टिंग्स में, कोई काम बिना पैसे के नहीं होता । मैंने जनरल बजट के वक्त भी शिकायत की थी, मंत्री जी को लिख कर भी दिया, जवाब मिला कि जांच होगी । लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ । मैं ने रिमाइन्डर भी दिया अब आप बतायें कि हम शिकायत किस से करें ? अगर लोगों पर जुल्म होता रहेगा तो क्या होगा ?

सभापति जी, करेप्शन की एक मिसाल देता हूं, चूंकि वहां किसी को रख कर उस से पैसे कमाना है इसलिये यह सब गड़बड़ी चलती है । एक जगह जो सुपरिन्टेंडेंट की जगह है उस पर जो आदमी काम करता है वह चीफ इंस्पेक्टर है और उस आदमी को वहीं रखना है इसलिये उस पोस्ट को डिग्रेड किया गया और फिर जब वह इंस्पेक्टर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट की पोस्ट का मुस्तहक हो गया तो उसी जगह को अपग्रेड कर दिया गया । एक आदमी को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये यह सब किया गया । नियुक्तियों में एकदम धांधली होती है । आप उन के असेटस देखिये, क्या आलीशान मकान है, कितना अपनी लड़कियों की शादी पर खर्च करते हैं । कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । आपने अपने अधिकारियों को कम्पलसरिली रिटायर किया मामूली से मामूली दोष के लिये । लेकिन जो इतने बड़े जुल्म करता है उस को आप कुछ नहीं कर पाते । मालूम होता है कि उन का कोई अपना आदमी मिनिस्ट्री में है जिस की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है । हम जो शिकायत करते हैं तो उस का कुछ तो जवाब मिलना चाहिये कि आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । अफसरों को अगर ऐसे ही आप छोड़ देंगे तो लोगों पर जुल्म ज्यादा होगा और सरकार की बदनामी अधिक होगी ।

एक बात और है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में बड़ी धांधली हो रही है और वहां बिना दक्षिणा दिये हुए प्रोपर आदमी का नाम नहीं भेजा जाता, या नीचे का ऊपर और ऊपर का नीचे हो जाता है। तो हम किस से कहें ? लोगों को जो तकलीफ है वह कैसे दूर हो। हम को बजट के समय ही बोलने का मौका मिलता है, और उस को भी आप स्क्रीट करके सुनना नहीं चाहते तो हम क्या करें, कैसे जनता की तकलीफें आप के सामने उठायें ? आप भविष्य में कम से कम ऐसा कीजिये कि जिस जिस मिनिस्ट्री की सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्डस हों कम से कम उन के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर यहां रहें और वह हम को जवाब दें, नहीं तो आप लिख कर उन से जवाब मंगवा लीजिये।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands to the tune of Rs. 224.18 crores, including an amount of Rs. 7.29 crores for acquisition of IISCO shares. Since 1971 we have been passing without any hitch whatever demands are presented in this Parliament. I would like to mention that injustice has been done to my State of Bihar in the past. A raw deal has been given to my State. I hope the minister would kindly consider what I am saying in this august House today. I will come to the market borrowings by the Bihar State Government. Prior to the nationalisation of banks in 1969, the allocations of market borrowings to individual States were determined on the basis of:

(a) Capacity of market for absorption of State securities in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) Accessibility to the capital market; and

(c) Response of the capital market to loan floatations by individual States, their enterprise and semi-Government bodies.

After nationalisation, however the capital market became a captive market inasmuch as the nationalised banks, LIC and the Employees Provident Fund are main, the main investors in Government securities and the size of their investment depends upon the Central Government's directives.

Bihar has had a very raw deal in the past in the matter of market borrowings. For a total outlay of Rs. 319 57 crores during the Third Plan, market borrowings accounted for only Rs. 20.82 crores. During the Fourth Plan period, against an outlay of about Rs. 431 crores, market borrowings were only Rs. 64.33 crores. Of this also, the borrowings during the first three years were Rs. 8 88 crores and Rs. 8.68 crores. It was only during the last two years of the Fourth Plan that the borrowings rose to Rs. 23.45 crores and Rs. 25.97 crores.

I am quoting these figures to satisfy the Minister that Bihar is very backward and that we do not have money for development schemes, or even for constructing bridges. Whenever we ask the State Government for any development scheme, the stock reply is that there is no money. I was told by the Bihar Chief Minister that he has met the officials of the Finance Ministry and that he has placed his difficulties before them. Since I come from Bihar, I feel it my duty to repeat them.

Against a total borrowing programme of Rs. 1,277.77 crores by the State Governments during the Fourth Plan, Bihar's share was only 5 per cent, while certain advanced States having much less got a higher share of such borrowings e.g. Maharashtra 13 per cent, Gujarat 8.5 per cent, Karnataka 7.8 per cent. Tamil Nadu 8 per cent and West Bengal 9.8 per cent. The per capita borrowings of individual States varied

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

from Rs. 50.8 to Rs. 11.4, with Bihar's being the lowest at Rs. 11.4. The average for all the States was Rs. 23.4. Now I will come to the figures for the various States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the rule governing debate on supplementary demands for grants. It says that the debate should be confined to the item covered by the Demand A persual of the item would show that it relates to the expenditure to meet the functioning of a Commission, which is being set up under the Department of Revenue and Banking This cannot be taken up as an occasion to raise a discussion covering the entire field of banking and allocation to the different States. While I do not want to restrict the discussion, I hope the hon. Member will abide by the rules, which are specific.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I will abide by your ruling. I have mentioned in the beginning that an injustice has been done to my State of Bihar If we do not mention them here, what is our remedy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to the hon. Member's sense of propriety.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The average for the State of Haryana is Rs. 50 8, Gujarat 41 1, Punjab 36.8 and Maharashtra 33.2 while that of Bihar is only 11.4.

It is understood that during 1976-77 the Government of India have agreed to increase the market borrowing by 10 per cent. But even this increase has been distributed pro-rata among the States with the result that the unequal distribution continues. During 1975-76, for example, Bihar's share in the total market borrowings was only a fraction over 6 per cent.

Why I am mentioning all these things is to bring these things to the knowledge of the Minister so that in future it should be seen that whenever the case of Bihar comes, it should be considered sympathetically because it is a very backward area. I am again repeating that we do not have the money for our developmental programmes. I have been requesting the Railway Board for an over-bridge at Jugsalai Bazzar in Jamshedpur on the South-Eastern Railway. But we do not have the money. This is the difficulty.

Now, the next alternative is to go by the Gadgil formula. The Gadgil formula comprised the following distribution of Central assistance:—

(a) 60 per cent on the basis of State's population;

(b) 10 per cent on the basis of the backwardness of the State in relation to per capita national income;

(c) 10 per cent on the basis of tax efforts in relation to per capita income;

(d) 10 per cent on the basis of commitments on the spillovers of major irrigation and power projects; and

(e) 10 per cent on the basis of special problems, like, the population of Scheduled Tribes, floods and other natural calamities.

In the case of Bihar, all these criteria, from (a) to (e), are applicable. You can see it from the backwardness of the State of Bihar.

Lastly, on the basis of the formula, the Bihar Government's annual share would come to about Rs. 96 crores I do not want to elaborate on this point because the time at my disposal is short. The current level of Central assistance as has been indicated earlier has been Rs. 68.68 crores. There is thus a shortfall of about Rs 28 crores per annum in Central assistance. The total shortfalls on account of the above factors per annum

are: market borrowings—Rs. 33 crores; negotiated loans—Rs. 8 crores and Central assistance—Rs. 28 crores, making a total of Rs. 69 crores.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाइज के जरिये सदन से 244 18 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है और उन की स्वीकृति के लिए चर्चा चल रही है ।

इन में सब से पहला आइटम किसानों की जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखने वाला है । देश में पैदा किये जाने वाले फास्फेटिक फर्टीलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में सबसिडी दी गई है । वित्त मंत्रालय ने किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर खाद उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह सबसिडी दी थी, इस के लिए मैं इस मंत्रालय को खास तौर से बधाई देना चाहता हूं । इस सबसिडी के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों किसान अपने खेतों में खाद का इस्तेमाल करने में समर्थ हुए हैं । यदि यह विभाग यह सबसिडी नहीं देता तो आम किसान अपने खेतों में खाद नहीं लगा पाता यही नहीं आज आप देखते है कि इस मुल्क के अंदर अनाज के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होते जा रहे हैं और सारे देश में खाद और कृषि से जो चीजे उत्पादित हुई हैं उन से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि देश में खुशहाली आ गई है । किसानों को भरपूर दाम उन की उपज का मिले इस के लिये इस विभाग ने किसानों के अनाज को खरीदने के लिये काफी रुपया दिया जिस की वजह से मंडियों में आढ़तियों के द्वारा किसानों की जो लूट होती थी उस से उनको बचा लिया है । पहले यह देश अन्न के मामले में दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ फैलाता रहा है लेकिन इस बार इस देश में बहुत काफी अन्न पैदा हुआ है । इस विभाग की सूझबूझ से किसानों को खूब खाद अपने खेतों में देने की मिली और उस ने पूरे मन से अनाज पैदा किया । इस के लिये मैं इस मंत्रालय को खास तौर से बधाई देता हूं । हमारा देश किसानों का देश है । अगर एक किसानों की समस्या हल हो जाय, अगर सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के किसानों को ही भरपूर खाद और गारन्टीड वाटर मिल जाय तो इस देश में बाहर से अनाज मंगाने का कोई प्रश्न कभी खड़ा नहीं हो सकता । मंत्रालय ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि किसानों को खाद दिलवाने के लिये सबसिडी दी और उस के लिये आज रुपये की मांग भी की जा रही है । साथ साथ वित्त मंत्रालय ने बड़े लम्बे दिन से ऐसे मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को रुपया दिया है जिन से देश के अंदर खाद बन सके । अभी तक खाद भी बाहर से आती है । जैसा आप जानते हैं आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने बड़ी समस्या है यह खाद का मसला ऐसा है कि जब से पैट्रोलियम का दाम चढ़ा था तब से खाद यहां कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ती थी, लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय ने मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को उदारता से रुपया दिया तो देश में ही बहुत तरह की खाद आजाने से पैदा होने लगी और इन के प्रयत्नों से देश खाद के मामले में जल्दी ही आत्मनिर्भर हो जायगा । इस के लिये अनेक कारखाने बनाये गये हैं ।

दूसरा आइटम जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह है हैंडलूम । हैंडलूम को भी वित्त मंत्रालय ने रुपया दिया है और आप जानते हैं कि देश के अंदर खेती के बाद सब से ज्यादा तादाद में लोग इसी हैंडलूम के धन्धे में ही लगे हैं । हैंडलूम का पुश्तैनी काम जो लोग करते थे घरों में बुनने का, जिस में स्त्री, बच्चे सभी काम करते थे उन को सेल्फ सफिशियेंट बनाने के लिये और उन की उदर पूर्ति के लिये इतना पैसा उन को मिल जाय जिस से वे अपना काम चला सकें ; इसके लिये वित्त मंत्रालय ने बड़ी उदारता से पैसा दिया है और हैंडलूम विभाग ने भी इस रुपये को पा कर ऐसी स्टेट्स बसू चरखि 40 हजार

[श्री हरी सिंह]

था उस से ज्यादा हैंडलम हैं उन के अंदर कई तरह के प्रोजेक्टस चलाये हैं। उन में से एक प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह है इंटेंसिव हैंडलूम से डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट। यह काम लगभग सभी जगह, तामिलनाडू कर्नाटक, बंगाल, बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश और आसाम तक में चल रहा है वहां यह प्रोजेक्ट चला कर वीवंस को ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। हैंडलूम के माडर्नाइजेशन के लिये भी रुपया दिया गया है। जैसा मैं कह रहा था आज मुल्क के अंदर बहुत बेरोजगारी है। हिन्दुस्तान आज बेरोजगारी के श्राप से कराह रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने उस बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिये हैंडलूम की तरफ जो तवज्जह दी है इससे देश के अंदर न केवल लोगों को रोजगार मिला है बल्कि हैंडलम के द्वारा ऐसे ऐसे खूबसूरत डिजाइनदार कपडे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं जो दुनिया के बडे बडे मुल्कों मे अमेरिका जैसे देश मे पसन्द किये जा रहे हैं और उन देशों से करोडो रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा के रुप में हमारे देश मे आ रहा है। तो वित्त मंत्रालय ने हैंडलूम विभाग को रुपया दे कर मुल्क के रोजगार दिलाने का काम ही शुरू नहीं किया बल्कि करोडो रुपया देश मे लाने के लिए उसको एन्करेज किया। यह वित्त मंत्रालय की उदारता, उनकी सूझ बूझ और बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचायक है। इन्होंने इस विभाग की अहमियत और इसके काम को देखते हुए जो रुपया इसके लिए दिया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए दिल चाहता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से अगर वित्त मंत्रालय हमारी समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देता रहा तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब मुल्क में बहुत सारी जो कमियां हैं वह दूर हो जायगी और मुल्क बहुत खुशहाल हो सकता है।

अभी पिछले दिनों इसी सदन के अन्दर सिक टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को लिया गया था और उनके रख-रखाव के लिए भी अधिक रुपये की जरूरत पडी थी। आप जानते हैं कि आज मुल्क में एक ऐसा ट्रेंड बन गया है कि जो मिल मालिक अपनी मिल बन्द करना चाहते हैं वे जानबूझकर उसको बीमार बना देते हैं और अपने कारखाने की लाश सरकार को देना चाहते हैं। सरकार इसके लिए जागरूक है लेकिन हमारी आवश्यकता है। हम कारखाने बन्द करके हिन्दुस्तान को भूखा और नंगा नहीं रख सकते हैं।

इन कारखानों को बीमारी की हालत में न लेकर मुल्क में जो उत्पादन होना चाहिये हम उसको घटाना नहीं चाहते हैं। लिहाजा टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के लिए जो पया वित्त मंत्रालय ने दिया है उसके लिए वह बधाई का पात्र है। मैं यह कहना चाहता कि सिक-मिल्स के लिए अगर वित्त मंत्रालय ने एडीशनल रुपया न दिया होता तो उनका चलना ही मुश्किल हो जाता।

"समाचार, के लिए भी इस पूरक बजट मे मांग रखी गई है। "समाचार" न्यूज एजेन्सी बनाई गई है। हमारे देश में पहले जो न्यूज एजेन्सीज का काम चल रहा था वह बडा खराब था। उनके द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बडी काली, भोंडी और रंग बिरंग तरीके से दुनिया के सामने पेश की जाती थी जिससे देश की सही तस्वीर सामने नहीं आती थी। इसके लिए जो पया दिया गया है उसके द्वारा "समाचार" के पत्रकार अब रूरल एरियाज में जायेंगे, अच्छे अच्छे समाचार लेंगे और वहां के लोगों की समस्याओं को अपनी कलम और पेपर के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के सामने पेश करेंगे।

फेमिली प्लानिंग के कार्यक्रम के लिए जो रुपया वित्त मंत्रालय ने रखा है उसके लिए भी वह बधायी का पात्र है। आप जानते हैं आज देश में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की जो समस्या है वह बड़ी विकट है। हम कितनी ही योजनायें बनायें, कितने ही कारखाने

चलायें और उत्पादन बढ़ायें लेकिन यदि आबादी पर रोक नहीं लगती तो हमारा सारा करा-धरा बेकार हो जायेगा क्योंकि एक तरफ हम दो रुपए लायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ चार रुपए खाने वाले पैदा कर देंगे । इस प्रकार से देश में कभी भी खुशहाली नहीं आ सकती है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए जिस उदारता से पैसा दिया गया है उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं ।

इसी प्रकार से वियतनाम से कुछ लोगों को देश में वापिस लाया गया है । जो हमारे देश भक्त लोग दुनिया के दूर दूर कोनों में बैठे हुए हैं उनकी तरफ हमारी नजर है । वित्त मंत्रालय ने इस बजट के जरिये उनको आर्थिक संकट से निकाल दिया है । इस प्रकार से वित्त मंत्रालय ने बड़ी सूझ-बूझ के साथ बजट बनाया है जिसके कारण करोड़ों रुपए की धन दौलत इस देश में आई है और इस देश में छिपी हुई ब्लैक-मनी निकाली गई है जिस के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है ।.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन पूरक मागों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं इन अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता । इन पूरक मागों में दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख किया गया है—एक तो परिवार नियोजन और दूसरे "समाचार" एजेन्सी। परिवार नियोजन हमारे देश के लिए बड़ा आवश्यक और बड़ा रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है। बड़ी तत्परता के साथ और कुशल नेतृत्व के साथ, हमारे तरुण नौजवान और योग्य नेता, श्री संजय गांधी ने संकल्प किया है और सारे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है जिसमें अर्थ नीति, सामाजिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में एक कल्पना होती है कि देश की आबादी रुकनी चाहिए । जो लोग नसबन्दी करायेंगे उनको और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आपने दर को और भी बढ़ा दिया है । इसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं । पहले नसबन्दी कराने वालों को कम मिलता था लेकिन अब 70, 100, और 150 रुपये की दर से मिलेगा । इसके लिए 500 लाख पये का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसकी स्वीकृति आप इस सदन से चाहती हैं । इसकी स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए ।

18 hrs.

"समाचार" के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसकी इस देश में बड़ी आवश्यकता थी । एक समन्वित समाचार ऐजेंसी के माध्यम से एक ऐसे नेतृत्व की आवश्यकता थी जो सही समाचार, सही लोगों के द्वारा सही रूप में जनता तक पहुंचा सके जिसका मार्ग सही हो जिसका उद्देश्य सत्य हो और जिसका लक्ष्य सत्य हो । इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह एक बड़ा भारी काम हुआ है ।

गुट निर्पेक्ष देशों के माध्यम से भी हमने संसार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि हम गुट-निर्पेक्ष देशों में अपनी न्यूज ऐजेंसी और उसका पूल स्वयं निर्धारित करें । बड़ी कुशलता के साथ देश ने नेतृत्व किया, जिसके लिए श्री धर्मवीर जी और श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी दोनों बधाई के पात्र हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि—देश में पहली बार हमारे यहां इस प्रकार का अन्तराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned now to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the August 20, 1976/Sravana 29, 1898 (Saka).

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